The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1867. NO. 261.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
HE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
FFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET.
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, . . Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
ingle Copy.................. 5 Cents.
elivered by Carrier, (per week).......... 25 Cents.
ail Subscribers, (per year).............. $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

Hard Times in Richmond.

A Richmond dispatch says there is a rumor hat three hotels in this city—the Powhatan, ollard and Spottswood—are about being sold ut or closed up. Neither of the three has been paying for some time, and even the Exchange, which has the name of receiving the lion's share of Southern patronage, was unable a few days ago to meet a bill, falling due on Broad street, the Bowery of Richmond. Paralytic ymptoms have attacked all kinds of business.

Important Railway Compromise.

A compromise has been made between Mr. Vanderbilt and the managers of the New York Central, by which the latter has absorbed Vanderbilt's Athens "Cut-Off," increasing its capital two millions for that purpose. One result of this, it is predicted, will be the abandonment of the Athens road, and the retirement of Mr. Keep from the presidency of the Central. This combination now includes the Hudson and Harlem roads, the New York Central, Lake Shore Line, Cleveland and Toledo and Michigan Southern, forming a route from New York to Chicago under one management, and the head of which is Mr. Vanderbilt.

The President's Reconstruction Veto—Judge Black the Author.

Attorney General Stanbery authorizes the statement to be made that the veto prepared for the reconstruction bill of last session was never used by the President, who, after it was given to him, sent for Judge Black, who was President Buchanan's Attorney General, and who officially notified the South that there was no power to coerce a State, and asked him to prepare another veto; that Judge Black did write another veto message which was sent into Congress, and which offended Attorney General Stanbery, so that it came near leading to an open rupture with Mr. Johnson, he having spoken his mind to the President very fully on the subject. In the opinion recently promulgated by Attorney General Stanbery, he claims that he takes the same ground as the veto he had prepared on the bill.

OHIO ITEMS.

The Dayton *Journal* says the wheat crop was so heavy throughout the Miami Valley that it was difficult, in some places, for the farmers to procure hands enough to get the grain in out of the weather.

A Co-operative Association has been organized in Steubenville, with a capital stock of $10,000, for the purposed of engaging in the grocery business.

A rolling mill is about to be established on the grounds of Mr. John Hunter, in Hammondsville, Jefferson county. The foundation for the mill is now being laid, and the machinery purchased. It is the intention to manufacture sheet and general merchantable iron; and, in connection with the rolling mill, the company will erect an extensive esrablishment for the purpose of galvanizing as much of their iron as will justify. They are men of much experience, and have ample means to carry their great enterprise into operation. Yellow Creek coal is of a superior quality, and there is also iron ore in great abundance in close proximity to the works.

The people of the Great Miami Valley are making preparations for the approaching State Fair, and the prospect is that it will exceed in magnitude any State exhibition ever yet held.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

In the Ohio contested election case of Delano vs. Morgan, the contestant has sent enough evidence to the government printing office to make a book of two thousand pages.

Maj. Henry Rathbone, Assistant Adjutant General who was in the President's box in Ford's theater, when Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, has resigned from the army. He held the rank of Brevet Colonel.

A Louisville special says: A reliable telegram from Ellis Cliffs, twenty-two miles below Natchez, says the army worm appeared two months earlier than usual, threatening destruction to all the cotton plantations on overflowed lands.

A Washington special says: Mr. Ould, late Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has been before the Butler Conspiracy Committee, and was examined with reference to the responsibility of various Federal officers regarding the exchange of prisoners. He was closely examined by Gen. Butler as to the acts of Gen. Grant.

The coin interest on the national debt, amounting to eighteen and one-half million dollars, due July 1st, has been paid. The seven-thirties, amounting to six millions, falls due on the fifteenth. There are in the Treasury about seventy-three million dollars in coin, and twenty million in coin certificates.

Under the new order of General Sheridan the registration of Louisiana is progressing feebly and with no animation. More whites are being registered in proportion to the blacks at present, than heretofore. An order will be promulgated to-morrow directing the board of registration to proceed to select suitable persons for commissioners of election, and make other provisions for the holding thereof. A generalization of reports at headquarters shows that out of 111,534 persons registered in Louisiana there have been only 37,428 whites against 74,116 blacks. From a few sub-districts no reports have been filed since July, but nothing to come will materially change the above figures. The blacks stand to the whites nearly two to one, and will so continue.

It is reported that a large delegation of white and black Unionists have arrived in Washington from North Carolina and Alabama, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of entirely abolishing the present State government in the South. The petitioners set forth that the Union men will have a better opportunity of controlling the registration of voters, etc., if the present organizations are utterly abolished. The North Carolina delegation is headed by an intelligent colored man named Harris, who is President of the Equal Rights League of the State, and in behalf of that organization he will present to Congress a petition for the relief of Governor Holden from the political disabilities imposed on him by his active participation in the rebellion.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Indian Depredations--Dividends of Mining Companies.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Late Arizona advices represent the Indians troublesome at Prescott and Mozamburg, stopping mails and running off stock, and burning stations. The Indians attacked Beale Springs Station, killed a man and run off the stock. They were pursued by a company of cavalry and infantry. The Indians attacked the soldiers caused them to retreat. They followed all night and kept up a constant firing. The troops were compelled to kill what prisonors they had taken, and also part of the stock, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Indians. Gen. McDowell's rebuke of General Gregg for vigorous measures against the Indians, created indignation throughout the territory.

La Pasa letters say the Huakapais and Yavapays Indians are murdering soldiers and citizens. There is no safety on the Prescott road beyond Cruz Mine.

The steamship Sacramento sails to-day with $1,533,668 in treasure.

Hall & Norcross Mining Company has declared a dividend of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per foot; Chollar twenty-five; Imperial ten per share.

Ship Lizzie Oakford, from New York, and Deerwest, from Newcastle, have arrived.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Murder in Indiana---Desperate Fight between two Brothers.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—A horrible crime occurred in Harrison county, Indiana, on Monday. A man named Kemper, his wife, two daughters and three sons murdered one John Bobey, by hurling stones at him. The murder was brought about by a law suit, which resulted adversely to Kemper. All have been arrested except two of the sons and the two girls, who are still at large.

At Laconia, Indiana, two brothers, named Kingsley, fought each other with knives and weapons, until both were fatally injured.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Meeting of Plasterers' National Convention.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The National Convention of journeymen plasterers assembled here. Delegates are present from New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia. The Convention organization is as follows: President, Sheridan Williams, of Cincinnati; Vice President, Jarvis, of Philadelphia; Recording Secretary, Wm. Barnes, of New York; Treasurer, A. Kane, of Brooklyn. Committee on the State of Trade—Mr. Sweeny, of New York; Mr. Hall, of Boston; Mr. Roberts, of Detroit; Mr. Smith, of New York; Mr. McKane, of Brooklyn. After transacting business of no general interest, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

XLth CONGRESS.

Senate Reconstruction Bill Passed.

The House Non-Concurs and a Committee of Conference Asked.

House Agrees to Hold a November Session.

The House Refuses to Consider the Impeachment Question.

The Whole Matter Laid Upon the Table.

Assassination Conspiracy Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1867.

The Senate.

The Senate had a seven hours and a half session to-day, and finally passed by 32 to 6 its reconstruction bill as a substitute for the one passed by the House. Elaborate speeches against it were made by Senators Garrett Davis and Buckalew. In the general debate on the bill Mr. Sumner said he hoped soon to welcome colored Senators en the floor of the Senate. Reverdy Johnson wanted to know how many he expected, and Mr. Sumner said he could not name the number. Reverdy Johnson voted against the bill, although he voted for the measure to which it is a supplement.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 8 o'clock to-night, and received the Senate bill. It was read, when the House insisted on its own bill, and non-concurred with the Senate and asked a Committee of Conference. The Committee will proably report to-morrow, and the bill be sent to the President by Saturday.

The Adjournment Question Settled.

The principal features of to-day's proceedings in the House, was the settlement of the adjournment question, and the consequent virtual defeat of the impeachment party. The resolution offered by Mr. Boutwell for a meeting of Congress on the 16th of October was first voted down, and a substitute proposed by Mr. Pike, of Maine, for the reassembling of both Houses on the 13th of November, was adopted by 93 to 50. As this is so near the usual session, commencing in December, it is believed that the Senate will readily concur in it.

The Impeachment Report.

The Republican members who voted against an October session, and therefore against the impeachment report at that time, are as follows: Messrs. Allison, Banks, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, Buckland, Churchill, Clarke, Connell, Dixon, Donnelly, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Griswold, Holsey, Hamilton, Harding, Hill, Hopkins, Hulburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jencks, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kitchen, Lawrence, of Penna., Loughridge, Lynch, Marvin, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, Perham, Pike, Poland, Palsey, Price, Raum, Robertson, Selye, Shanks, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens, of New Hampshire, Stewart, Taffe, Taylor, Upson, Vanaernam, Van Auken, Vanhorn, Washburne, of Wisconsin, Washburne, of Indiana, Williams, of Indiana, Wilson, of Iowa, Wilson, of Penna.

Shortly after this vote was taken, Mr. Stevens offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to submit a report on impeachment at the present session, together with the testimony which had been taken. The House refused to consider it by 55 to 68.

The Impeachment Matter Laid on the Table.

A resolution was then offered requiring the committee to submit printed copies of the evidence to the House on the first day of the next session, to which the chairman of the Judiciary committee proposed an amendment allowing the committee to report when it pleased. Thad. Stevens then said if he could not have it his way he would move to lay the whole matter on the table, and it was agreed to by about four-fifths of the members present. This is regarded as pretty effectually settling the impeachment question for the present, if not for all time.

Soldiers' Disabilities.

The House to-day passed the bill alluded to in last night's dispatches removing all disabilities from soldiers who were charged with desertion, but who served after the close of the war and left camps of distribution without being mustered out. It applies especially to Ohio, but unless the Senate rescinds its rule about business, it will not pass that body at this session.

The Conspiracy Committee.

The special committee raised by the House to take evidence on the assassination conspiracy met this morning and organized by electing Gen. Butler Chairman, and James Redpath, of Kansas, as Clerk. It was decided not to take any evidence at present, in order that there may be no conflict or interference with the witnesses on the Surratt trial.

The Connecticut Election.

The Committee on Elections have decided to visit Bridgeport, Connecticut, and take evidence as to the charge of bribery in the election of Representative William H. Barnum, of that Congressional District. Mr. Barnum arrived here to-day.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

SENATE.

The Reconstruction bill was taken up. Mr. HOWARD withdrew his amendment to the sixth section, in the course of his remarks on the subject saying it was probably as well to leave the District Commanders to determine the matters contained in his amendment.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the fourth section by adding a proviso that any person heretofore appointed by District Commanders to exercise the functions of a civil office may be removed by the District Commander or by the Commanding General of the Army. He said that without this proviso it might be thought District Commanders had no power to remove a man once appointed.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by adding the words "heretofore and hereafter." The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend by adding an additional section to the effect that no rebel State shall be entitled to representation in Congress unless it shall have in its Constitution a provision declaring that such State shall forever remain a member of the American Union, that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the United States, and that no law shall be passed by said State in contravention of the authority of the United States, or in subversion to it.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a point of order that under the resolution of Friday no subject could be introduced not strictly pertaining to the reconstruction bill as passed at last session. This was a new subject.

Mr. DRAKE was addressing the Senate when several Senators objected that a point of order was not debatable.

Mr. TRUMBULL repeated his point that co-operation in voting a new plan of reconstruction was not admissable.

Mr. DRAKE said this was no new plan. It was simply to provide that no new State shall be admitted until its constitution shall be made to conform to the American system.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that this was not in the original bill.

Mr. BUCKALEW, though opposed to the amendment, believed in relation to the point of order that it was admissable.

The CHAIR decided the amendment out of order under the resolution of Friday.

Mr. DRAKE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and addressed the Senate to show that his amendment was in order.

Mr. POMEROY thought the best way to reach it was through a suspension of the rule of Friday.

Mr. DRAKE said he should make this motion if defeated on his appeal from the Chair.

Mr. SUMNER contended that the amendment was in order. In the course of his remarks he said he reserved to himself the right to require such guaranties as he thought necessary to secure a republican form of Government.

Mr. POMEROY did not believe Congress could ask any additional gunranties.

Mr. SUMNER said it was distinctly announced in the Reconstruction bills that the Constitutions of the rebel States should be submitted to Congress for approval.

Mr. POMEROY said that meant the right to revise the Constitutions—to see if they were in accordance with the Reconstruction bills.

The question was then taken on Mr. DRAKE'S appeal from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained, so the amendment of Mr. Drake was declared out of order.

Mr. DRAKE moved a suspension of the rules. Not agreed to.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered the amendment of which he gave notice a few days since, as follows:

SECTION 1. That in the election of representatives in Congress from the said States, mentioned in the act of the 2d of March, 1867, each elector shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are representatives assigned to his State by apportionment of law, and he may give one vote to each of the requisite number of persons to be chosen, or may accumulate his votes and bestow them at his discretion upon one or more candidates less in number than the whole number of representatives to be chosen from the State.

Mr. TRUMBULL raised the point that the amendment was out of order. Considerable debate ensued by Messrs. Buckalew, Trumbull, Hendricks and others, and Mr. Buckalew's amendment was decided out of order.

Mr. BUCKALEW then resumed his speech on the subject of cumulative suffrage, contending that the majority principle now in vogue worked unjustly and unfairly, and left the masses of the people without voice, and practically disfranchised, and cited illustrations of the workings of the principle as applied to Congressional representation, and claimed his amendment corrected these abuses.

Mr. JOHNSON favored Mr. Buckalew's amendment, and made a defense of the Attorney General.

Mr. SUMNER delivered a written speech reviewing the different stages of reconstruction from February, 1862, to the present time, and offered an additional section requiring the establishment of schools in the rebel States, free to all regardless of color.

Mr. TRUMBULL claimed that the amendment was out of order, and the Senate refused to receive it.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment by proviso that no discrimination as to race or color be made in the appointment of registers. He stated in reply to the question as to the necessity of this proviso, that there was not a single colored register in the whole of Virginia, and repeated what he said in his written speech, that it will be the duty of the Senate in a few months to welcome colored Senators on this floor.

Mr. CONKLING argued that Mr. Sumner's amendment would accomplish nothing, as the States are already forbid making discrimination on account of color.

The amendment of Mr. Sumner was lost—18 against 18.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment that there shall be no elections in the rebel States for State or Federal officers until their State constitutions shall have been approved by Congress. This was decided out of order.

Mr. SUMNER offered an additional section, that all the provisions of this act and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that the intent thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment as an additional section, that for the purpose of this act, all cadets, midshipmen and acting midshipmen shall be deemed officers of the United States, from the date of their appearance on the army or navy register. Rejected, 13 against 21.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment making it a misdemeanor to attempt to prevent the execution of this act. Rejected.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment to the fifth section, that in every case of refusal by boards to register an applicant, and in every case in which they strike a name from the list, the board shall make a memorandum of the case, setting forth the reasons for the action, and send the same to the District Commander. Agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment, which was agreed to, extending the time for revision of registration from three to five days.

HUOSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Hubbard and Barnum, of Connecticut, appeared and took the oath.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Barnum to record his vote on the passage of the reconstruction bill on Tuesday.

The SPEAKER suggested there was no precedent for a member voting before he had been qualified.

Mr. ROBINSON withdrew his motion.

Mr. PHELPS asked leave to offer a resolution to instruct the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the causes of the present collapse in ship building in America, but Mr. ALLISON objected.

On motion of Mr. MOORHEAD, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire as to the expediency of amending the bounty act of July, 1866, so as to provide that in case of the death of a soldier after his discharge and before receiving his bounty, it shall be paid his heirs.

Mr. FOX asked and obtained permission to record his vote on the reconstruction bill.

Mr. WARD presented a petition of nine hundred citizens of Maryland, asking Congress to pass a law abolishing all distinction in suffrage on account of color throughout the United States. Referred to the Judiciary.

The House resumed consideration of the concurrent resolution offered yesterday by Mr. BOUTWELL, providing for an adjournment till October.

Mr. BOUTWELL said that as the action of Congress on the proposed impeachment of the President would stand either for good or evil as a precedent, it was due to the character of the House and to the high position of the person accused that in this great proceeding, which must remain in history after they had all passed away, that they should command all the time necessary for a fair, just and judicial consideration of the question. They should not let the matter be involved in measures of party welfare which would exist during the next twelve months. They should see that time was free from all controversy about other matters.

Mr. PIKE asked Mr. Boutwell to let an amendment be offered for adjournment until Wednesday, the 13th of November.

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to do so.

Mr. PIKE said he proposed the amendment without reference to the question of impeachment. He did not believe the House should hasten its session one day in reference to that question. He did not believe that the country desired to be involved in that question. The country wanted peace; it wanted time to recover from the waste of war. So far as concerned the punishment of the person in the White House, it seemed to him that after having destroyed him politically, the only question now was whether they should mangle the corpse. He (Pike) should not vote for impeachment.

Mr. STEVENS said in his opinion the whole country believed articles of impeachment should have been reported long ago. He wished the House would order the Judiciary Committee to report it this session, at least partially, with leave to make further reports at next session, so that the country might understand whether there was anything in the conduct of the President that deserved impeachment.

Mr. SPALDING gave notice that if the previous question were voted down, he should offer as an amendment a resolution similar to that under which the present session was held, for Congress to meet on the 16th of October if there were quorums in both houses.

Mr. PIKE said there was one question whether the President had fitly discharged the duties of his office, and it was quite another question whether Congress should enter on this game of President making; he was entirely willing to leave that to the convention that would be selected in the proper way, instead of endeavoring to precipitate a movement here in favor of one man and of another man, and it was that which in his judgment underlay this most intense action on the question of impeachment.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Illinois, assured the House that it could not console itself with the reflection that this subject could be passed over. It had gone too far for the House to ignore the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee. The House had got to sift the evidence, and take some action for or against impeachment. He knew of no one district of country where the people considered the matter dead or unworthy of the attention of the House. The people had chafed under delay. They were angry that the House had not shown sufficient energy in inquiring into the merits of the controversy. They were weary with delay in hunting up specialities and trifles, when the glaring fact stared them in the face that the President last Congress at its first session with the assumption of complete legislative power, and of every attribute of a despot. He could not conceive in what community the gentleman from Maine had lived, that he could draw the conclusion that the people would be satisfied with the ignoring of the question of impeachment. The House could not ignore it. It must go on with the matter now or in October or January, and the question had to be decided. He could certainly speak for the entire west when he said the people demanded this action from the House. He did not know, and did not pretend to know, what influenced the Judiciary Committee, but the people had begun to think that if the Committee had been finding anything in the course of its investigation, it was time it should be made known.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said it seemed that the first duty of the House was to require the Judiciary Committee to report the testimony already taken, that it might be printed, and that the House and Convention might form a judgment in regard to it. The next duty of the House was to adjourn until members had an opportunity of examining testimony, so they might come together duly informed in relation to the facts. It was not so important that the Committee should report its conclusions at this time. The House and country could form their own conclusions from the perusal of the testimony. He did not know whether Mr. Johnson should be impeached or not. He had some idea on the subject on general principles, but did not know what the testimony was. He wanted to know that; he would, therefore, give notice that he would offer a resolution instructing the Committee to report the testimony without delay.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, protested against the remarks of the gentleman from Maine, intimating that the proposition of impeachment was simply a scheme for President-making, and repudiated the charge.

Mr. ROSS was of opinion the time had come when the question should be brought before the House and country for action.

Mr. BOUTWELL insisted on the previous question. The House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. PIKE then offered his amendment, substituting the 13th of November for the 16th of October.

Mr. SPALDING moved as a substitute a concurrent resolution similar to that under which this session is held.

Mr. SCHENCK made a point of order that Mr. Spalding's motion was out of order.

The SPEAKER over-ruled Mr. SCHENCK'S point of order.

Mr. SCHENCK appealed, and the appeal was not sustained.

Mr. PIKE'S amendment was adopted. Mr. SPALDING'S substitute was rejected.

The concurrent resolution as amended was adopted.

The SPEAKER announced the following Select Committee on the Treatment of Union Prisoners: Messrs. Schenck, Pike, Harding, Stevens, of New Hampshire, and Mungen. To fill the vacancy on the Committee on Elections caused by withdrawal of Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Chandler.

Mr. BROOMALL introduced a bill to guarantee to the several States of the Union a Republican form of Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion, Mr. PAINE, G. G. Sims, who contests the seat of Mr. Trimble, from the first district of Kentucky, was permitted to serve an amended or supplementary notice of the contest within ten days, Mr. Trimble to serve his answer within thirty days thereafter.

Mr. PAINE offered a preamble and resolution reciting that Geo. D. Blakely sought the seat as a representative from the third district of Kentucky; that his competitor, Hyse, had died before the votes were canvassed; that the case was not provided for by any statute, but only subject to the provisions of the constitution, and reserving transcripts of official records and files, and extracts therefrom duly certified under seal by the clerks of the several county courts, shall be competent evidence. Agreed to after some discussion.

The House resumed consideration of the bill for the relief of deserters, which was up yesterday. It provides that no soldier or sailor shall be taken to be a deserter from the army or navy who faithfully served the prescribed period of his enlistment on the 18th of April, 1865, and who without proper authority quit his command after the surrender of Lee and Johnston. The bill was passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report at this session the evidence relative to impeachment, and moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. WILSON moved as a substitute that the Judiciary Committee have authority to have printed the usual number of copies of the testimony in time to be laid on the desks of members on the first day of next session, and then moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered—yeas 84, nays 45.

Mr. STEVENS remarked after the vote he was willing to abandon the matter, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. ROBINSON offered a resolution for the appointment of a standing Committee of nine, to be known as the Committee on Internal Revenue. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, it was ordered that the Committee on Elections in the investigations referred to it may sit during the recess.

Mr. MUNGEN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Select Committee on the Treatment of Union Prisioners to inquire also into the treatment of Confederate prisoners in the camps and prisons of the United States and why the cartel was discontinued, but Mr. VAN AERNAM objected.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the House at 3:40 took a recess till 8 o'clock this evening.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Twenty-Seventh Day's Proceedings.

Testimony of Mrs. F. R. Lambert.

More of Dye's Testimony Explained.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1867.

Thomas W. Williams testified: The reputation of Wm. Cleaver was bad; wouldn't believe him under oath.

J. Humphrey testified similarly.

P. J. Lambert was examined by Mr. Merrick. His testimony related to the location of his residence in 1865, on H street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, being one and three-quarters squares from Mrs. Surratt's house; to the west of the house was an open lot, and to the east a brick house.

Mrs. Frederick R. Lambert was sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: I live in Washington; in 1865 lived on H street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in the house described by last witness; remember the night of the President's assassination; was in the house above mentioned; between eleven and twelve o'clock that night I heard a voice indistinctly from the street, calling out, "the President is shot;" went into my parlor to see what the soldiers were doing; was informed they came in town to see a torchlight procession; the soldier I spoke to answered me deliberately and respectfully; I saw no guns; they told me they were soldiers, and I took no note of their dress; the soldiers manifested no excitement in passing; I came to testify of my own accord; I was reading an account of the trial and a portion of the testimony struck me as similar to a conversation I had with the soldiers that night; I thought it a strange coincidence at least that such a similar conversation should have taken place; I did not take particular notice of the dress; I read the testimony spoken of about three or four days ago; I think it was five days ago I read it, and remarked it was a strange coincidence, as a conversation certainly occurred at my home on that night; I do not recollect how long I remained at the window; I was backward and forward at the window several times; saw others passing; some moving, and opened the window and two soldiers were passing; I asked what was the matter and the soldiers said the President was shot, and that Wilkes Booth shot him; I asked the soldiers if they saw it; they said they did not, but were about the theater at the time; one of the soldiers stepped forward when I spoke to them and said they were going to Camp Barry; it was damp that night and dark.

By Mr. Bradford: I was in my back room and heard some one say, indistinctly, the Presinent was shot; I went to the front of the house to ascertain what it meant; I first intended to go on the portico, but it was too damp, and I then went to the window, spoke to a servant, and said something about going into the damp; Margaret told me to go to the window, and I opened my winnow and saw the soldiers passing, the soldier I spoke to said the soldiers that had passed were going to Camp Barry; a number of soldiers, about twelve, had passed previously, some hurriedly and others slowly; the soldiers were talking about killing, but asked no questions.

Margaret Williams, a colored servant who lived with Mrs. Lambert when the President was killed, was examined and corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Lambert.

J. O'Halloran testified to the intimacy of Atzerott and Weichman; had seen them and Booth together; witness lived at Mrs. Surratt's on H street in 1865; on the night of April 3d, 1865, I was in my room; saw prisoner that night; had not seen him for ten days previously; at a few minutes of nine o'clock, April 3d, I went to bed, and a rap came to my door, and prisoner was outside, and said he wanted to see me; I went into Weichman's room; Surratt asked me if I had any money; I said I had, and loaned him sixty dollars; I turned and opened the door, when he handed me two twenty dollar gold pieces, which he insisted upon my taking, and I took it: Weichman was present at the time.

Mr. Bradley proposed to show by this witness that Weichman acknowledged he knew where Surratt had gone, and proposed to show that Weichman was as deep in this as any one.

The evidence was ruled out, as Weichman had not been questioned on the subject.

Witness resumed: I went home at nine o'clock the night of the assassination; Mrs. Surratt had returned from Surrattsville; I did not see Jno. Surratt that night; during the night I was aroused by detectives, and when I opened the door McDevitt and Chervoe were in the entry; I asked what was the matter, and one replied, "Don't you know the President has been assassinated?" I said I did not, and afterwards we searched the house; they went to the room over the one occupied by my daughter; I saw Clarvoe go to the servant's door, and am not satisfied he went in; on the morning of April 15 I met Weichman at the Patent Office, and we went to Mrs. Surratt's to breakfast; from that moment I was in company with Weichman until he was placed in custody; breakfast was nearly over when Miss Anna Surratt came in; Weichman did not state to me that morning he had his suspicion about the matter, and was going to make them known to the Government; he did not say he knew Booth and his associates, and was going to give their names to the authorities.

Question—Was anything said to you by Weichman about his suspicions?

Answer—If you will allow me I will make a statement as to what took place at the breakfast table.

Objected to. Judge Fisher—You can't testify as to what Weichman said about his suspicion.

Witness—He said nothing about his suspicions.

Question: Did Miss Anna Surratt say at the breakfast table that the death of Abraham Lincoln was nothing more than the death of a negro in the army?

Objected to.

Witness resumed—After breakfast I went with Weichman to the police headquarters and delivered him up to Mr. Richards; Weichman was in custody on the morning of the 15th; witness left Mrs. Surratt's house with Weichman to go to the police headquarters; while there the officers took Weichman to get horses to go down in the country; witness got a buggy and went down as far as Piscataway; some fifteen or twenty persons met them; came back, arriving here between nine and ten o'clock Saturday night; drove to the police station in the Third ward and went in; Weichman was kept at the station house all night.

Mr. Carrington objected to what occurred between the witness and Weichman being stated. Court allowed witness to go on.

From St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The reported attack on Fort Wallace, Kansas, by the Cheyenne Indians, and the loss of fifteen soldiers, is an old affair, which occurred on June 24, and was reported at the time. No new attack has been made, and no disturbance has occurred on the Smoky Hill route for some time.

Gen. Sherman is at Fort Shaker and it is presumed Gen. Hancock has reached that point from Denver.

Balloon Ascension.

BOSTON, July 11.—The balloon Hyperion, which ascended from the common Tuesday afternoon, came down in New Salem, seventy-five miles from the city, at ten o'clock the same evening, safe in a meadow, where they remained all night, being unable to find any shelter on account of the dense darkness caused by the thunder shower which lasted until morning. They subsequently made another ascension, landing near Forrester, and returned to Boston by train.

THE CAPITAL.

The Ohio Contested Election Case.

Twenty Applicants for Commissioner of Agriculture.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1867.

The Delano-Morgan Contest.

In the Ohio contested election case of Delano vs. Morgan, the contestant has sent enough evidence to the government printing office to make a book of 2,000 pages.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

The President was overwhelmed to-day with the pressure for appointment of Commissioner of Agriculture. There are twenty applicants.

Mexican Mission.

Governor Flanders, of Louisiana, is an applicant for the Mexican mission.

MEXICO.

President Juarez at the Capital.

Santa Anna Anxious About His Fate.

NEW YORK, July 11.—An official report transmitted to the Mexican Consul here, states that President Juarez and his Cabinet left San Luis Potosi on the 1st inst., for the Capital, where he would be received with great pomp and *eclat*, as the deliverer of his country, and the defender of republican principles in Mexico.

Mr. Robison, of the New Orleans *Republican*, and Emile La Sere, an ex-Confederate, at one time an agent of Maximilian, and of the Tehuantepec railroad grant notoriety, were the bearers of the United States dispatches, so often and so mysteriously alluded to. La Sere, it is understood, is still in the interest of the railway scheme, and represents Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, in securing that which Santa Anna failed to secure for want of power to fulfill his obligations.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says: Santa Anna is still in prison. He had refused food for three days, and was continually inquiring if they were going to shoot him. He asked for a confessor.

CITY MATTERS.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

Great Improvements in the Hotel---Banquet to the Corps Editorial---An Interesting Occasion.

The completion of the elaborate changes in the construction of the Monongahela House, which have occupied some two years without a single day's interruption of the business of the house, was made the occasion of a banquet to the editorial fraternity of Pittsburgh last evening by its courteous and popular proprietor, J. McDonald Crossan, Esq. Before proceeding to speak in detail of the banquet, it will not be amiss to refer briefly to the many marked changes made in the hotel, which render it in every respect the peer of the best adapted, most comfortable and best conducted establishment of the kind on the continent.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE HOTEL.

The hotel, as most of our readers are probably aware, was built in 1841, destroyed by the disastrous conflagration in 1845, and rebuilt in 1847. About two years ago ground was broken and the yard excavated to the depth of fourteen feet, with a view of converting the basement building into a large laundry. This idea was afterwards abandoned and the laundry department now occupies a building entirely distinct from the hotel, and the basement is devoted to the purpose of meat and vegetable storage.

Adjoining the hotel, and running through the block from Water to First street, an addition has been built. The interior and exterior of the building has been repainted and many excellent and important changes made.

THE ROTUNDA.

Every person, unless passing through the private entrance, in order to reach the upper stories, must pass through the rotunda in sight of the office. This rotunda is one of the finest portions of the building, and is universally admired. It is fifty by sixty feet, and paved with tiles of black and white marble. The height from the floor to the top of the dome is forty feet. There are three main entrances. The cupola by which it is lighted contains twenty-four windows, in which are inserted beautifully enameled glass panes. At night it is lighted by a chandelier with twenty-eight burners. The gas is carried up in the wall and conveyed to the chandelier through a pipe that is finished so nicely that it cannot be distinguished from the moulding. The gas fitting was done by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia. The staircase is beautifully finished and ornamented, the woodwork being mostly ash, walnut and yellow pine. Some idea of the size of the rotunda may be formed from the fact that at the time of the soldiers' convention, it was estimated that nearly one thousand people gathered in it to listen to speeches that were made from the top of the staircase. Upon the west side behind a counter of rich design, is the office, and in the rear of this the private office of Mr. Crossen.

THE READING ROOM.

This fine room is situated near the Smithfield street entrance, and is supplied with late and interesting papers and books.

THE GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR

Is situated in the Southwest corner and is one of the most cheerful rooms in the building. The door opens into the entrance leading from Water street to the rotunda. It is handsomely furnished and an excellent place to pass away spare time by watching the business that is being carried on upon the wharf and Smithfield street. Opposite this room is the

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOMS.

The barber shop is fitted up with everything necessary in the tonsorial art, and the barbers employed are among the best in the country. The bathing tubs are of the largest size, and arranged in an admirable manner.

THE BILLIARD AND BAR ROOMS.

The billiard room, which is frequented a great deal by the guests, is situated in that portion of the building next First street, and is thirty by eighty feet. It is supplied with six elegant Phelan tables, and is superintended by David Dodds.

The bar room is on the first floor in the northeast corner of the building and is furnished in the best possible manner. All the best wines and liquors are kept on hand, and parties always receive what they call for. Leaving the bar and passing by the news stand, and through the gentleman's wash room to the rotunda, and ascending to the second story, we come to the

LADIES' PROMENADE.

This is reached from Smithfield street by a private entrance for ladies and families, which has been provided in order that they may enter the hotel at late hours of the night, or on the arrival or departure of early morning trains, without creating any disturbance. The promenade is a sort of hall or open space thirty-five by seventy feet, and is lighted by a beautiful stained window, on the upper portion of which is finely painted the coat-of-arms of the State of Pennsylvania.

At the head of the staircase, and opening upon this promenade, is the ladies' receiving room, where the lady guests remain until assigned to their apartments.

THE LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.

This elegantly furnished room fronts on the Monongahela river, and is one of the most pleasant in the house. The principal mirror is thirty-six by one hundred and forty-four inches in size, and two finely carved cornices extend both sides from the top over the windows, giving the mirror frame the appearance of a graceful capital letter T. Over the mantle is another large mirror, sixty-six by forty-six inches. A beautiful piano occupies an appropriate position in the parlor.

THE DINING HALL.

The principal dining hall is situated upon the second floor of the north side of the building. It is one hundred and twenty feet long and thirty feet wide, carpeted with Wilton carpets and lighted by a large number of fine chandeliers. Two doors, one on each side of the ball, lead to the kitchen, and the servants enter by one and go out by the other, so that all confusion among them is avoided.

In the west part of the house on the same floor is another dining hall thirty by a hundred feet that will be used by the entertainment of parties and as a late meal room. In this hall is one of the largest mirrors in the country, made by E. H. Purdy & Co., of New York city. It is sixty by one hundred and twenty inches in size, inside measure, and made of one-fourth inch glass. There is a mirror in the Orleans House, San Francisco, that is a few inches longer, and this is said to be the second to that in size in the United States.

THE PANTRY AND KITCHEN.

Immediately in the rear of the dining hall is the pantry and the kitchen. The latter room is thirty by sixty-five feet, and contains everything necessary in the culinary line. There is an engine in the one end of the room, which turns a spit capable of roasting five hundred pounds of meat at a time. Ranges, broiling furnaces and soup kettles of mammoth size are to be seen in large numbers in other portions of the room. Everything necessary to get up a meal in the best possible manner upon short notice is at hand.

THE UPPER STORIES.

The third, fourth and fifth stories are occupied by sleeping rooms, which are furnished in magnificent style with everything essential for comfort. The carpets are of the finest quality and are principally Wilton, Velvet and Brussells.

There are two hundred and twelve sleeping rooms and over four hundred persons can be properly accommodated. The furniture is very costly and is mostly made of rosewood and black walnut. The chairs, sofas and beds are specimens of the most beautiful and substantial workmanship. Each room contains enough to answer the purposes of an entire family. The tables all have marble tops and are the very best that could be obtained. We think we venture nothing in saying that the furniture of the hotel is second to none in the contry.

THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE HOTEL.

The building is one of the largest and handsomest in the country, and, as a specimen of city hotel architecture, may be regarded as a model. It is situated in a pleasant portion of the city, and from the upper stories a fine view of the Monongahela river and the city can be obtained. Unlike most buildings of the kind in large cities, the rooms are nearly all occupied for hotel purposes. Only two stores—one a gentleman's furnishing establishment, and the other a drug store—upon the first floor are rented. The arrangement of the house in the interior has already been spoken of. It will be noticed that the bar-room, billiard-room, gentlemen's parlor, reading room, office, gentlemen's wash-room, news stand, barber shop, bathing rooms, and, with one or two exceptions, all the public apartments are on the first floor. The upper stories, in which the sleeping rooms are located, are far away from all noise and bustle, and admirably adapted for the purposes for which they are designed. The most obliging of servants are about, and the smallest wants of the guests are carefully attended to. All who visit the Monongahela House and witness the hospitality of its popular proprietor, Mr. J. McDonald Crossen, are anxious to call again, and inevitably do so upon the first opportunity.

THE BANQUET.

At an early hour last evening the invited guests, comprising the editors of the various daily and weekly publications in the city, assembled at the hotel and at half past nine o'clock, a fervent prayer was offered by Rev. John Douglas, D. D., and the party sat down to the sumptuous repast that had been provided. The bill of fare was one of the most extensive ever furnished at this place where so many banquets have been held, and all present evidently appreciated the good things set before them. To give the bill of fare would aggravate any one of nice epicurean taste, and it is only necessary to say that it fully equalled if it did not really surpass the grandest banquet that ever came from the famous *cuisine* of the Monongahela House.

After the table had been cleared, Mr. George H. Thurston, President of the Board of Trade, said that as everything had so far been conducted in a quiet manner, he thought it was time for speech making, and he would therefore recommend that Josiah King, Esq., be appointed to the chair. This motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. King, upon taking the chair, made an appropriate speech. He said that the evening had thus far been a very quiet one, and nothing had occurred to surprise any body, but that probably his friend, with a view of creating some surprise, had moved his selection for the office just conferred upon him. He spoke of the character of those assembled, and the immense power of the press in the country, and the great influence it had upon public opinion. He concluded by calling upon Mr. Joseph Snowden, one of the oldest representatives of the Pittsburgh press.

Mr. Snowden responded in an appropriate manner, speaking of the "art preservative of all arts" as he knew it for forty years; and concluded by calling upon R. Biddle Roberts, Esq.

Mr. Robberts made a very witty speech, and was warmly applauded. It was said that men were sometimes subterfuge, in which character he appeared this evening. He came before them as the representative of the *Agriculturist*, but had never done anything in the agricultural line, except, perhaps, sow a few wild oats. He was here as the representative of Mr. Wright, and were the Japanese troupe not here, he would probably be representing "Little All Right." One gentleman had spoken of the "art preservative of all arts," but our worthy host, Mr. Crossan, did better than this—he attended to the art preservative of all men. He would propose that Mr. Crossan favor the meeting with a speech.

Mr. Crossan selected Mr. Douglas to respond for him, which the reverend gentleman did in a happy manner, thanking the persons present for their many compliments. As every one appeared to be appointing substitutes he would like to select two, and appointed Mr. N. P. Sawyer and Rev. S. H. Nesbitt. Mr. Sawyer made a few remarks, paying a handsome compliment to the hotel. He was followed by Dr. Nesbitt, who make a short and witty speech, congratulating the members of the press upon the good feeling that prevailed among them.

Several other gentlement were then called on. Mr. Thurston made a fine speech, and spoke of the condition of the press of the city thirty years ago, as compared with its condition at the present time, and concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Crossan, our worthy host. He then appointed as his substitute Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., of the *Legal Journal*.

Mr. Keenan said that he did not attend for the purpose of making a demonstration; but most likely those who noticed the condition of the table in his vicinity, would thinkhe had. He said the public had expected a great deal of the members of the press, and gave them little credit for their labors. The Hotel in which the party were assembled, had been pronounced by the Prince of Wales and other great personages, one of the first in the country, and our citizens could well be proud of it.

Excellent speeches were then made by Dr. Allison, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, Mr. Bartberger, architect of the Hotel improvements, George H. Holtzman, Esq., and J. R. Oxley, of the *Advocate*.

Col. Roberts proposed the health of Mr. Alden, who for twenty-five years has been the invaluable assistant of Mr. Crossan. The sentiment was duly honored.

Mr. Allison then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this company are highly satisfied with the improvements introduced in this hotel, so well known and patronized in past years; and that in its arrangements for the comfort of its guests, it is excelled by none in the country.

Resolved, That the thanks of this company are due to Mr. Crossan for the splendid entertainment given us this evening, and that we most earnestly hope that this house will receive a patronage corresponding to its high merit.

A vote of thanks was then given to the servants for the careful manner in which they had attended to the wants of the party.

Mr. George Ware, head waiter, responded, stating that he had been connected with the hotel for the past eighteen years, and spoke in the highest terms of the management of the house. He thanked the party for their courtesy to his friends. His speech was one of the best of the evening.

After Mr. Ware closed his speech, the meeting adjourned.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday, about noon, from Box No. 61, corner of Penn and Harrison streets, was occasioned by the roof of the boarding house of Mrs. Shannon, No. 702 Penn street, in the Ninth Ward, taking fire. The fire, it is supposed, caught from sparks from the chimney. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

ON THE RAMPAGE.—A horse belonging to Rody Patterson, livery stable keeper, on Fourth street, got loose yesterday morning and ran across the street to the furniture store of Messrs. Lemon & Weis, directly opposite, where he made a dash among some furniture standing beside the door, smashing up a cradle, several chairs and some other articles. He was then captured and taken back to the stable.

KNIGHTS TEMBLAR.—A new Commandery of Knights Templar will be instituted at Meadville, Pa., on Monday, 22d inst., by E. Sir Knight James H. Hopkins, of this city, acting as Grand Commander of the State. Quite a number of Sir Knights from this city will attend and aid in the ceremonies. The excursion party will leave the city on the morning of the 22d inst., at six o'clock.

Chickering Triumphant.

To the editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

Our competitors allege that the decoration of the cross of the Legion of Honor, awarded to Messrs. Chickering, in addition to the grand gold medal, was a "compliment not *offered* by the Exposition, or *possible* to be conferred by its juries." Not offered! Indeed it *was!* Who by? The Exposition. To whom? Chickering. We know it was *not* offered Steinway by the Exposition, so that their assertion would have been *perfectly* correct had they excepted Chickering. "Not possible to be conferred by its juries!" True, to the Emperor Napoleon *alone* belonged the right of conferring. But the Imperial Commission, the jury *finale*, *but* recommend that this great honor *should* be conferred on the Messrs. Chickering, and it *was* conferred. Thus, with a grand gold medal equal in merit to any (five equal medals in every respect having been awarded), and the ADDITIONAL award of the grand cross, and given to *no other* piano exhibitor, *makes* the Chickering award *supreme*. Our competitors sneer at the cross of the Legion of Honor! We *know* they have just *cause* for it. It is a fact that both Messrs. Chickering and Steinway have had sufficient to cross them. The former *cross*-ed by the Emperor and Imperial Commission. The latter *cross*-ed by ill.contending circumstances.

All the medals being of *equal merit*, which is *authentic*, the report would stand thus:

To Chickering,	To Steinway,
Best Piano,	*Best Piano*,
GOLD MEDAL.	GOLD MEDAL.

TO CHICKERING:
BEST-ER PIANO,
GRAND CROSS LEGION OF HONOR.

R.

E. S. ABORN, M. D.

Formerly Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary of San Francisco, Cal., late Surgeon and Physician-in-Chief of the Nashville, Tenn. Medical and Surgical Institute.

CONSULTING & OPERATING ROOMS,

NO. 134 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Where he is prepared with the most recent discoveries and scientific apparatus known to the Medical world, for the successful treatment of the various diseases of the

Eye, Ear, Throat and Organs of the Chest, embracing Blindness, Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Diseases, and all Affections of the Heart and Digestive Organs and especially Chronic cases that have been deemed hopeless, either of a Medical or Surgical character.

A Work on the Various Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Organs of the Chest, illustrated with Engravings, will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

Health is the Highest Blessing.

Man will give all he has for relief from disability and pain. Yet thousands suffer for a long series of years, and linger out a useless life, who, with proper treatment, might be restored to health, and contribute to the health and happiness of others. But the fault is not with the patient, for he tries persistently the various doctors and quack nostrums for relief, and finds it not. The reason is, the general physician has but little time to inform himself in regard to the improvements in medicine and surgery. Many physicians know but little of the causes of disease, and are consequently ignorant of the philosophy of cure. With but a limited opportunity for extensive study, and restricted in their observation to a small circle of country, they cannot expect to become expert in all diseases. Hence specialties are demanded for the highest good of suffering humanity. A scientific and practical means of cure must result from long study and extensive research in respect to special diseases. Of this fact medical men of this country and all the countries of Europe are aware; and the ablest practitioners are giving their best energies to special diseases. They have mastered the laws of life and health—marked the pathological changes in disease—and found the safe and effectual remedies. To long and patient study of the diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Organs of the Chest, and his discoveries of new remedies and new applications of old ones, Dr. ABORN owes his unparalellled success in curing diseases that have long baffled all previous treatment. And his dextrous and delicate surgical operations on the Eye, Ear, &c., are the fruits of his exact knowledge of Anatomy, and an extensive practice of his art as Surgeon in the Eye and Ear Infirmary of San Francisco, Cal., and as Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Nashville Medical and Surgical Institute. The most dispairing invalid will be encouraged to hope for cure on visiting his rooms and witnessing the numerous testimonials and evidences of his skill.

THE EYE.

Opthalmia—Inflammation.

Ethymologically, the term opthalmia is applicable to every disease of the eye, by common consent, "it is restricted to inflammation of the conjunctiva, and is synonymous with conjunctivitis." Laying aside the useless distinctions made by some authors, and divesting the subject of the rubbish usually thrown around it, we propose to present the matter as it appears to a common observer. The first thing noticed is a redness of the part of the eye usually white. Sometimes this condition is attended with pain, slight or severe, and frequently none at all. Examine carefully, and some particular part will show redness and other parts will not. The color also differs in appearance. It may be but a delicate net-work of blood vessels overlying the white ground of the sclerotica shining through, or it may be a dirty diffused redness as if painted with a brush, excluding almost entirely the white ground. This redness, if examined further, will be seen to extend over the entire inner surface of the lids also. There may be an increased flow of tears, and intolerance of light, or both may be wanting. Sometimes the patient complains of a pricking sensation as if sand were deposited beneath the lids. Nothing is more important than a careful diagnosis of these cases. The surgeon must not depend on what his patients may say. Such is the difference between the nervous irritability of patients that the style of described feelings that one will be in "perfect torture," the pain will be "perfectly agonizing," the light "most intolerable," while another will describe an affection every way equally as bad without alluding to pain or discomfort. It is well enough to hear the patient's story, but the practised eye will discover at a glance the cause of the difficulty. These can readily be removed in the beginning of the disease, but unfortunately a skillful surgeon does not see the cases until home washes have been tried in vain, quack eye waters have failed, and obtuse doctors have practiced to no purpose except to aggravate the difficulty. Many of the cases would have got well without any treatment, which by mal-treatment have become alarming, and in many cases the eye has been permanently ruined. Somebody had sore eyes and cured them by Poor Richard's eye water! no doubt. But said eye water is not a specific for the next body, for this simple reason, that there is a vast difference in the character of these sore eyes. The veiny redness indicates simple inflammation of the conjunctiva, while the dull danley redness shows the sclerotica to be involved. These two cases require an entirely different treatment, yet the unskillful pay no attention to this distinction. Hence, often eyes are made no better by treatment, but rather worse: and if the disease should chance to be the same in character, the line of treatment will be indicated by the age, habits, and constitution. The general health, bowels, appetite, sleep, must all be considered. Some will need half rations and purges, while others will demand the most efficient tonics, others a soothing and sedative treatment. Which of these prescriptions is to be given cannot be determined by a novice in the profession or a grandame out of it. These harsh and painful collyria, many of them made of the most active poisons, never should be tampered with. It involves a terrible risk. Even milder washes are often wholly useless, for the cause of the disease lies in the constitution or habits; hence internal treatment alone can reach the seat of disease. A scrofulous constitution often shows itself in opthalmia, and the proper treatment may not only cure the eyes, but avert consumption, which so often springs from this constitution. Oftentimes, "cleansing the cellar will renovate the garret." A foul, polluted, abused stomach hangs out its sign in the eyes only to be taken down by stomach agents. Hence the importance of the most careful treatment for an organ of such value to man and so delicately constructed.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 15, 1867.

E. S. Aborn, M. D., 134 Smithfield street.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—When you visited Pittsburgh in the month of October, 1866, you will remember that I had occasion to invoke your aid. My eyes had become terribly inflamed, and in spite of the skill of two leading physicians in New York, where I went to have them operate upon my eyes, I was still unable to use my sight, and quite despaired of ever receiving any relief. When you came to Pittsburgh, I made some inquiries as to the nature of your treatment, and I immediately placed myself in your hands to be cured. After only two applications of your remedy, I began to regain the use of my eyesight very rapidly. In a very few days the inflammation, and the accumulation of matter, and the pain, which at times was almost unbearable, had totally disappeared. My eyes began to grow stronger and stronger, and now, after having used them for several hours every night, under a strong gas light, for upwards of half a year, I find them just as good as before they became injured. To-day I can look upon the sun in the fullness of its brightness, and not feel any pain in doing so. I merely make mention of this fact to give you an idea of the strength of my eyes since I recovered their use under your treatment. You have completely and permanently cured me, and I owe you many thanks for it.

I remain, very truly, yours,
THOMAS T. EVERETT,
No. 22 Center avenue.

"Lend Me Your Ears."

THE EAR.

The integrity of this organ is of the highest importance to man. The perfection of hearing is a source of the highest enjoyment, while defects, or loss of the same, are constant sources of pain and mortification. The loss of hearing is more to be dreaded because it involves the organs of speech. The voice is always affected simultaneously with the hearing. The total loss of the latter often proves the total loss of the former. And even slight defects of hearing will produce corresponding effects in the qualities and modulation of the human voice. Hence the importance of a knowledge of this organ, and prompt care and attention on the first symptoms of any defect in any part of this delicate and complicated apparatus.

The ear is composed of three parts—the external ear, the middle ear, and the internal ear. The external ear is too well known to need description. It embraces the projecting parts formed by those cartilaginous plates surrounding the canal, and the canal itself formed by the same kind of cartilage joined with some bones, and extending inward to the membrana tympani or middle ear. The membrana tympani is a semi-transparent membrane of an oval shape, concave towards the meatus and convex towards the tympanum. On this membrane fall the sonorous vibrations collected from the external ear. Behind the membrana tympani is the cavity of the middle ear. This communicates with the mastoid cells posteriorly, with the pharynx anteriorly by the Eustachian tube. A chain of small bones, stretching across the cavity of the tympanum, form a communication between the membrane tympani on the outside, and the membrane enclosing the temporal bone. Behind the membrane of the foramen ovale is the labrynth or internal ear. This cavity, excavated in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, made up of an ovoid central portion, the vestibule, a double spiral canal, the cochlea, and three semi-lunar canals is extremely complicated. This labyrinth, with its membranous sacs; with their perilymph, with the terminal filaments of the auditory nerve, is the fundamental part of the auditory apparatus. All other parts are only accessory. The perception of sound begins in the vibrations of the sonorous body, which vibrations are communicated to the air. The air is collected by the meatus and conveyed through the auditory canal, and communicates its impressions to the membrana tympani, whence they are transmitted through the chain of bones to the membrana of the foramen ovale, thence to the perilymph, and from the perilymph to the membranous portions of the labyrinth, where the nerves are distributed. These nerves are impressed by the vibrations, and the mind takes cognizance of their altered condition transmitted by the sensory fibres. This is hearing. For the perfection of hearing all the accessory parts must be complete. The meatus and canal must be symmetrically formed, and free from obstructions and excoriations. The membrana tympani must be the proper form, right thickness, and exact tension. The air within the tympanum and without must be of the same elasticity which is secured by the Eustachian tube. When this is closed the change of air in the tympanum is stopped, equilibrium of elasticity of air within and without destroyed, and the vibrations of the drum hence become imperfect and the hearing deficient.

Hence it is plain to see that most of the causes of deafness must be confined to the middle ear, and to this portion will the surgeon's attention be chiefly drawn; and the perfection of ear instruments now enables him to investigate every part with the greatest minuteness, and to ascertain the locality and nature of the disease. Nervous deafness of course is not due to defects of the middle ear, but a careful diagnosis of this part will aid greatly in detecting the nervous deafness.

Further Home Testimony---Another Testimonial from W. Wagner, Esq., Cashier of the Morgantown, W. Va. National Bank.

W. Wagner, Esq., Cashier of the Morgantown (W. Va.) National Bank, was for upwards of five years painfully afflicted with a disease of his head, producing frequent copious discharges from his ears, and which almost totally destroyed his hearing. He was induced to place himself under the skillful treatment of Dr. E. S. Aborn, (No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,) who speedily effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wagner publicly acknowledged Dr. Aborn's great success, under date of November, 1866, in which he says: "I have no hesitation in saying that under your treatment I have not only been relieved of my intense suffering, but that I am permanently and satisfactorily cured." The following additional letter has just been received from Mr. Wagner:

MORGANTOWN, W. V., June 24, 1867.

Dr. E. S. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR SIR:—I am very happy to inform you that the treatment you gave me in November last, with the medicine you then gave me, and afterwards sent to me from Meadville, has entirely cured my head, and relieved me from deafness and all those unpleasant sensations from which I suffered when I called at your office, and that my hearing is perfectly restored. When I was in Pittsburgh, a short time since, and in conversation with several friends, I told them of my visit to you in November last, and the successful treatment I received at your hands. Many persons in my own immediate neighborhood who have noticed the restoration of my hearing, will no doubt call upon you. The gentleman who was suffering with his eyes in this place, about whom I wrote to you, went to Pittsburgh shortly after you left there, and then went to Weston, in this State, where he is now engaged in business. I am told that he lost the use of his eye entirely, and that recently he had the eye ball taken out by some surgeon from Buffalo, who happened to be at Weston. I regret very much that he did not get to Pittsburgh before you left there, as my confidence in your superior skill gives me great assurance that you would have saved his sight. The old gentleman who is suffering from deafness has been to Pittsburgh since you left for the purpose of calling upon you, and regretted exceedingly that he had delayed his visit so long. I shall do myself the honor to call upon, you soon, and personally express to you the deep gratitude I feel towards you for the permanent cure which you have effected in my case.

Yours, very truly, W. WAGNER.

Diseases Tending to Consumption.

CATARRH.

Catarrh is a term used to denote an inflammation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages. When such inflammation is confined to the Schniderian membrane, it is called coryza. If the frontal sinuses suffer, producing pain in the forehead, the disease is termed gravedo. A chronic catarrh, involving the posterior nares, producing ulcerations and excretions of the mucuous surface, is designated ozœna. Now the slightest cold tends to consumption. Look at the condition of things. The capillaries of the skin are contracted, the waste of the system usually eliminated through the pores of the skin, is thrown back into the circulation, poisoning the blood. The internal vascular system becomes congested by the excess of blood in the internal organs. Here inflammation is set up and the mucous membrane of the nose is thickened, and the submucous blood vessels are disturbed, soon a leakage takes place, and a discharge begins. That discharge, unless speedily removed, soon degenerates into puss. Now mark the result of a simple cold as to its bearings on consumption. First, one means of blood-purification by the skin is obstructed. Secondly, the congestion of the nasal membranes decreases the diameters of these tubes, and thus obstructs the passage of air to the lungs, and the egress of carbon from them. In this way the blood is loaded down with waste matter for want of oxygen, the great blood purifier, and for want of an outlet to the accumulating poisons. Nor is this all. The taste is blunted, food is not relished, nutriment becomes scanty, and the wholse system becomes debilitated. And we showed in our former essay that debility is a prolific source of tubercle. If the difficulty continues, matters become rapidly worse. The discharge increases, the mucous membrane breaks down, nasal bones become involved. The accumulations of purulent matter give out an odor intolerable disgusting. Over this polluted tract the air passes into the lungs, carrying into the lungs the most loathsome and corruping stench, while the corruption itself trickles down the larynx and trachea, excoriating and inflaming the whole passage, and involving finally the bronchi and lungs themselves. Many a victim has fallen a prey to consumption, just through the exciting cause of a cold in the head protracted into a chronic catarrh. Yet many will complain of catarrh for years, unconscious of the peril that threatens them. Every slight irritation of the air passages of the nose should receive prompt attention lest it runs into loathsome ozœna, which has baffled the skill of so many of the profession, and tormented the sufferer till consumption has closed the scene. The worst cases need not despair, for Dr. Aborn has discovered a local and constitutional treatment which in most cases is entirely successful.

SINCLAIRVILLE, N. Y., July 5, 1867.

Dr. E. S. Aborn, 134 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR SIR: It is with a grateful heart that I write these humble lines, for the purpose of informing you that our daughter has been saved from a premature grave as the result of your superior skill. You will remember, no doubt, that when we visited you last winter for the express purpose of having your candid opinion in her case, she was given up to die by all of our ablest physicians within seventy-five miles of country village. Indeed, neither my wife nor myself had any hope of her recovery, as her constitution had sunk so low from the fearful ravages of her loathsome disease, which you will remember was catarrh of the head. But as she had heard and read so much about your successful treatment in so many cases after all other possible means had failed, she expressed her desire to give your treatment a thorough trial before she could think of giving up to fill an untimely grave. Although I had no hope myself, but as a natural consequence of a parent's sympathy for their only daughter, we readily complied with her wish, and with what results and our sense of gratitude to you I have already expressed. She began to improve immediately after commencing your treatment. The discharge from the head and the offensiveness of its nature were not only trying and almost unbearable by herself but of a great annoyance even to her most intimate friends. Her lungs was so much diseased, as the sequence of this Catarrhal affection, that our physician and all who knew her thought that any relief, much less a cure, was impossible. She has quite recovered and is still gaining in weight until she no more presents that unsightly state of emaciation. We certainly feel grateful to you, as the instrumentality of saving one's life whose value no one knows except a fond parent and we bid you God's speed in your works of mercy.

Yours, respectfully, T. D. COPP.

Speedy Cures

From Esquire A. B. Stevenson, Magistrate at Birmingham.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I certify that I had been severely afflicted for years with Catarrh of the Head, Bronchitis, Heaviness in the Chest, and Impaired Hearing. In this deplorable state I was providentially induced to apply to Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street. In ten days after commencing his treatment, I am most happy to acknowledge that I have almost entirely recovered from every symptom from which I had so long suffered. My hearing also is almost entirely restored to its original acuteness as the fruit of his skilled and scientific treatment. A. B. STEVENSON.

July 5, 1867.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

First Medal by the Supreme Jury.

"For greatest perfection in Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos," with the strongest indorsement of the jury.

This is the verbatim report of the award of the *First Gold* Medal to the Messrs. *Steinway & Sons*, by the Supreme Jury in Paris, and which places them at the head of their profession, since they are the only Piano makers whose *Square* and *Upright* Pianos were considered equally perfect as their grand Pianos. It appears thus, that while the square and upright Pianos of Messrs. Chickering have not been deemed worthy of special mention, the gold medal was received by them for excellence on the OLD plan of construction in grands, and the medal to the Messrs. Steinway for NEW and IMPROVED construction and matchless perfection in all the THREE different styles of Pianos.

Second Medal—By the Society of Fine Arts.—For greatest perfection and novelty of construction in Grand, Square and Upright Pianos. A grand testimonial medal awarded by the Societe des Beaux Arts (Society of the Fine Arts, in Paris) to the Messrs. Steinway & Sons. A literal translation of the award.

The Messrs. Steinway are the *only* piano makers thus signally honored by the Society of Fine Arts, and the two most scientific bodies of France have thus combined to proclaim "Steinway's the Piano-King of the world." As to the decorations of the Legion of Honor, the "ribbon" reflects no more upon the merits of fabrics displayed than our last war with England did upon the quality of the effervescent beverage once sold in Centre street under the taking sign of "Soda Water, by a veteran of 1812." The action of the international juries in the award of prizes was clearly final, and alone could decide the conflicting claims of exhibitors. If, at the solicitation of influential friends, some one of those who came off second best in the trial of skill for the international championship were presented with souvenirs of the occasion by their Imperial host, such tokens of esteem were also indices of glorious defeat, and plainly meant to confirm, rather than set aside, the carefully prepared decisions of the several juries.—*New York World.*

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRL—A good Girl or middle aged woman, to whom a permanent home in the suburbs and best wages will be given. None but a first rate person need apply. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—TO SELL—Fifty Acres of choice Farming Land on the Hudson river—well improved. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of S. M. RAYMOND, 108 Fifth street. eod

WANTED—BOARDERS—To occupy two splendid second story connecting rooms, with board, suitable for a family; also, one nice room, suitable for one or two young men, at 150 Third street.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—One who has had practical experience, good rapid penman, correct calculator. Name salary. Communication confidential. Address Wholesale Grocer, Postoffice Lock Box 14.

WANTED—MONEY—I have applications from perfectly reliable sources wanting to pledge or sell valuable securities for ready cash. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House with 4 or 5 Rooms. Address, stating location and terms, A. E., this office.

WANTED—JOB PRINTING—At SEIBERT & CO.'S, Steam Book and Job Printers, corner Fourth and Wood, (over Brady's Bank).

WANTED—LOT OF GROUND—A Lot of Ground somewhere in the city or suburbs, suited for a shop. Must be about 200 feet square, or larger. The advertiser has first-class residence, with ground attached, near the city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to offer in exchange. Address W. care this office.

WANTED—A PURCHASER—A first-class Billiard Room, nine Tables, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage, can be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to 72 and 74 Fifth street, or address JOHN GATES, Box 256, Pittsburgh Postoffice. tf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and Female, local and general, to introduce the greatest invention of the age. For particulars address with stamp, JOHN S. WILSON & CO., No. 534 Arch street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 00—$100—Male and female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn—the best Churn out, simple and reliable. Good men wanted. Address THOMAS H. BINGHAM & CO., 366 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$18 00 a Day—Agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars capital is required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS—For "Beyond the Mississippi;" from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By Albert D. Richardson. Over 20,000 copies sold in one month. Life and Adventure on Praries, Mountains and the Pacific Coast, with over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territores. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c., &c. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. d*

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—A House of eight or nine rooms, in a good location in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. For a suitable house a good rent or bonus will be paid. Address Box 693 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A furnished Room, large and airy, on Third street, four minutes' walk from the Postoffice; suitable for two or three gentlemen. For particulars address "M," Commercial office.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A large and pleasantly situated Office, a few steps from the Postoffice. An excellent room for an Insurance Agency. Apply to GEO. W. PITTOCK or JOHN F. BERNARD, Dispatch Building, 69 Fifth street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—One elegantly furnished Room. Apply at No. 55 Second street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A large Room. Suitable for a Sample Room. Inquire of ABEL & CO., 54 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Evergreen Hamlet, one of the finest locations in this neighborhood. This property is a bargain. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A complete residence at Wilkinsburg. The Mansion is in thorough modern condition as to conveniences, with all the usual out-buildings, and several Acres of level Ground. Possession immediate. Address H, at this office.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—LUMBER—On hand and arriving daily, an assorted stock of seasoned Pine Lumber. A good stock of Flooring Strips. GEORGE CARROLL & BROS., West Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

FOR SALE—ALDERNEY COW AND CALF—A pure blood Alderney Cow and Calf. Inquire of FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third st.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL—Located on the corner of Market and Bayard streets, Allegheny, being a new and substantial three story brick, 50x100 feet, with a Dry House 22x50 feet, separate from main building. The machinery consists in part of 1 Double Surfacing, 1 Flooring, 1 Siding Machine, and a complete set of Sash and Door Machinery, all of which is of the best manufacture, and as good as new. The ground attached has a frontage on three streets 100x245 feet. The mill is now in operation and doing a good business. For terms of sale and all other information, apply to J. C. COUCH, 136 Water street, or J. W. ANDERSON, 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Wilkinsburg, suitable for a large family in the most complete and modern condition. AR GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

WAREHOUSE,

165 FIRST STREET,

Opposite rear of Monongahela House.

PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

THE balance of testimony sustains the doubt expressed as to the report that SANTA ANNA was shot at the time named in the original dispatch. Possibly he may have since been disposed of in that way; but there is good reason for discrediting the first report.

WE infer from a Paris letter that certain American gentlemen—JOHN W. FORNEY among them—have been disobliged by the action of the meeting of our countrymen there, called for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the 4th of July. The letter referred to says: "The representatives of the Radical party here did not desire that speeches of a political character should be made at the general celebration, but they did desire to express their feelings of gratitude for the salvation of the Republic." It is hardly probable the Americans in Paris dishonored "the glorious Fourth," though certain gentlemen fond of having things their own way were disappointed.

IN some respects the colored voters in the South are more wise than their white "brethren." Although in some parts they are in the majority, and generally constitute a large minority, they decline to set up any claim to an equal proportion, or even any share of the representatives in Congress. Nevertheless certain white leaders do not hesitate to urge them to do so. It is unquestionably true that the equality in citizenship and suffrage with which the colored race have been endowed abolishes all distinctions as to the offices, yet the negroes having had the question of right settled, perceive that the one of expediency is of no small importance. The accounts we receive represent them as perceiving that it would be altogether inexpedient for them to claim now that a certain proportion of the Congressmen from the South shall be colored men; although it is unquestionably true that there are colored men in the South as capable of filling the position as some of the white Representatives have been.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is worrying itself needlessly over the fact that the people of this State rallied in great numbers to repel the invasion of LEE in 1863. It even works itself into a bad humor and snubs a correspondent for having the temerity to set it right. But it wont be set right. It may be unfortunate for the *Commercial* that Ohio has no Gettysburg to talk about, and probably it is just a little provoked that the raider MORGAN with a handfull of followers, scoured its State with impunity, and was only brought to bay through the aid of Pennsylvanians "not in arms."

As for Gettysburg, we have only to say that Pennsylvanians are perfectly satisfied with their conduct during the invasion. They never boasted that the "melish," as the *Commercial*, in an angry state of biliousness, terms our people, fought desperate battles at Gettysburg—nothing of the kind. The "melish" were there, and in just such position as the commanding General in his wisdom saw fit to place them, and as regular troops would have done obeyed all military orders with alacrity. That they were not needed in the front line was no reflection upon their courage or other soldierly qualities. Again. It is entirely beyond dispute that the presence of the Pennsylvania militia at Gettysburg gave incalculable courage and confidence to the Federal army, and in no small degree contributed to the glorious result. If our Cincinnati contemporary will but leave us to our Gettysburg, we will leave all Ohioans to their MORGAN-raiders.

HOSTILITY OF RACES.

A new term is given to the question of races, as involved in American politics; or, if not a new—as we believe it is not—it is presented somewhat more boldly and with less disguise than heretofore. The Mobile *Advertiser* aims to serve the rebel cause, and the Democratic at the same time, by an appeal to the Irish. The Pittsburgh *Post* naturally echoes the appeal. From the latter we become cognizant of it. A bitter complaint is made of the Mayor of Mobile for removing some of the street laborers of the city and appointing other persons in their places, some of the former being Irish and the latter negroes. This is too big an affair to be left out of the general politics of the country, and so the *Advertiser*, well knowing the sympathies of the Democratic press for both the Irish and the rebels, says:

> "Out of the whole lot of white men and widows thus turned out of their living at the instance of two or three of Mr. Horton's colored cabinet, only one is an American. *All the rest are Irish.* We beg the attention of our brethren of the Northern Democratic press to these facts, that they may inform the adopted citizens of foreign birth—especially the Irish, who now control the great city of New York, what Radicalism is doing for their poor compatriots down South."

We print it as we find it in the *Post*, italics and all. We wish we could insert it entire. It is Hibernian all over. The persons discharged are classified under two heads—Laborers, and Horses and Carts. Under the last are embraced Mrs. O'GRADY and four other *women* and two men. That New York City is under the control of some power that does not manage its affairs very well, has been evident to everybody, but now for the first time the public is specifically informed who it is. The rebel appeal, therefore, has significance on the question of races. How many antagonist races are there among us?

PLEA FOR CAUTION.

The Don, who drew his puissant blade and charged upon a windmill, has fixed his name upon the roll of fame. None has been so fortunate, among the many who have tilted with that mysterious power or personification, that occupies the throne of fashion and regulates the form, the hang, the color and the cost of dress, for man and woman, throughout the bounds of civilization. Equally futile, whether for success or fame, is the brave, stout protest of the age against the magic sway wielded, by New York gold brokers, over the whole world of prices in the country, fixing and changing, by their capricious movements, the values of commodities in every local market.

It is some satisfaction, however, as an offset to the failure, to learn, from time to time, that one and another of the central junto encounters his windmill too, and gets a backset in his operations. Nor does it make much difference, as to the public good, whether it is bull or bear that is sent flying. The repulse of either gives some hope that the dynasty, which has usurped the place of the old and legitimate control of prices by supply and demand, may be expelled, and the wholesome laws of trade be restored to their authority. We cannot, therefore, but be glad when we hear that some big "bull" operating for a rise, or some growling "bear," fat and strong, just ready to tear and tramp down prices, has come to grief. One, it is calmly reported, loses his *control*, another more unfortunate, loses his control and his *stock* with it, and another his own stock and that of his friends entrusted to him, for use and profit.

Whatever the cause may be that has produced it, there is evidently an excitability, a sensitiveness, a sort of nervous fever, in some circles of the business world, that does not indicate a healthy condition, and does not promise the speedy recurrence of such a condition. We do not attribute it to the finances of the country. It might exist either in a plethora or in a scarcity of money, and whether the money be metallic or paper. The suddenness and the greatness and the frequency of fluctuations in prices, prove that their cause is not intrinsic, but extrinsic and arbitrary. We locate it in men and not in things or in events. It is not physical, but moral—a morbid condition of mind, induced by extraordinary general prosperity and aggravated by isolated, though numerous cases of successful pecuniary speculation. It is not the inflation of the currency, but the inflation of men, that causes the speculation mania, and extends the contagion through all parts of the country, from the great centers, and through all departments of business, by both their financial and moral relations with each other.

To remedy the evils connected with the present and prospective condition of business, then, legislation is not to be relied on, nor any great change in the financial policy or the banking institutions of the country. Under any system, reckless speculation is perilous, and under any system it can be indulged. What is wanted, is caution, prudence in *men, business men.* It may appear old fogyish and ethical and what not, to say it, but this is the *desideratum.* If FRANKLIN was alive now, he would not be afraid to say it. He could not be kept from saying it. And ADAM SMITH, were he alive, would say, amen, to it. Hoping that caution and prudence and moderation will rise in the business world, by reason of disasters that appear to be inevitable till that "rise" does come, we have written this, as a slight "bull" effort towards effecting it.

REMEDY FOR MISRULE.

The Constitutional Convention, of New York is naturally drawing out a good deal of discussion, on various topics, in the public journals of the State. The experience of the State under the old Constitution suggests several amendments needed in that instrument. Among these, is the subject of suffrage. The *Evening Gazette*, a paper independent in politics, handles this subject smartly, and expresses with no disguise and with great force, sentiments which are springing up vigorously in many quarters.

The *Gazette* favors for all classes, intelligent suffrage, without regard to color. In local or municipal elections, it would restrict it still more, so as to exclude from voting on the affairs of cities what it describes as such ignorant, besotted, semi-human *sans culottes* as are found in New York. Under the head of "A Remedy for Misrule," the *Gazette* expresses disbelief in the efficiency of any and every plan, while an ignorant and blind rabble led by demagogues, at will, are admitted universally to vote. The following illustration is given of the evil to be remedied, and shows that both parties are implicated in it:

> "Why, for instance does anybody suppose that the Legislature and the Common Council have been vieing with each other in the business of lavishing public money upon the Catholics? The Legislature votes money openly to that denomination, and the Common Council gives it a hundred-year lease of valuable real estate, at an annual rent of a dollar, and allows the seizure of Union Square. Certainly it is not for any love of Catholics that a Democratic Common Council and a Republican Legislature agree; it is only to court their ignorant but politically important votes."

It affords matter for good citizens, of both parties, to think about, and not only in New York, but everywhere.

Imports and Exports.

The returns of the foreign trade at New York have just been rendered from the Custom House. These complete the official figures for the commercial or fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867. The following summary in made to compare with the previous fiscal year, ending June 30, 1866.

The import entries for June, 1867, at New York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz:

	June, 1867.	June, 1866.
Dutiable goods direct	$8,947,379	$10,682,723
Dutiable bonded	10,478,305	10,957,050
Free goods	1,043,040	1,002,330
Total June entries	$20,468,724	$22,642,203

There was also entered, during the month, foreign specie to the value of $499,184, as against $94,549 same month in 1866. The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $6,910,287, or $3,568,018 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $16,900,706, on which the gold customs collected amount to $7,725,135, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 46 ₱ cent. The amount marketed in June, 1866, was $20,652,584, and the customs $9,559,898.

The comparative value of foreign goods entered at the Port of New York, and of foreign goods actually marketed during the fiscal years 1867 and 1866 were as follows:

	1866-7. July 1 to June 30.	1865-6. July 1 to June 30.
Total entries	$269,831,007	$303,881,914
Total marketed	$261,689,664	$280,237,055
Customs paid	119,886,260	132,625,518
Average tariff	46 ₱ cent.	47 ₱ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie, during the fiscal year 1867, $9,954,539, against $2,251,644 for the same period in 1866.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New York in 1866 and 1867 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW YORK.

	1866-7. July 1 to June 30.	1865-6. July 1 to June 30
July	$24,288,194	$19,675,662
August	26,022,610	26,401,412
September	25,159,165	25,586,666
October	24,073,989	21,852,068
November	17,748,787	22,064,410
December	13,959,999	18,047,205
January	21,145,150	27,219,868
February	26,077,432	26,580,301
March	25,615,762	24,224,530
April	20,872,354	23,159,781
May	19,824,793	23,793,558
June	16,900,706	20,652,584
Total, fiscal year	$261,689,664	$280,237,005

The monthly customs at this port since July 1st to the close of June, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July	$11,507,186	January	$9,472,548
August	12,349,761	February	11,468,418
September	12,218,141	March	11,977,418
October	11,002,048	April	9,372,701
November	7,716,883	May	9,340,766
December	5,707,548	June	7,725,135
Total New York duties collected			$119,886,260
Miscellaneous out-port customs			2,780,756
Total deposited in N. Y. Treas. Office			$122,667,016

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New York for the month of June were:

	June, 1867.	June, 1867.
Domestic Produce	$14,346,769	$9,901,089
Foreign re-exported	756,351	661,329
Gold and Silver	6,724,272	15,890,956
Total June clearances	$21,827,392	$26,153,374

The Exports of all descriptions for the fiscal year were as follows:

	1866-7. July 1 to June 30.	1865 6. July 1 to June 30
Domestic Produce	$173,549,691	$210,352,823
Foreign re-exported	6,687,386	5,086,008
Specie	41,366,932	57,870,354
Total fiscal year	$221,604,209	$273,409,185

Rome.

The sprightly correspondent of the *Times* writing from Rome, gives some interesting intelligence concerning the city, and affairs in it. He is no stranger in the place, having been in and out of it a dozen times in as many years. An idea of railroads in Italy may be derived from his experience, going from Florence to Rome—started half an hour and arrived five and a half hours after the time named in the bill, distance 180 miles, time 17 hours, number of passengers 1,300, most of them priests.

The displays of fireworks and illuminations are extensive and splendid. The city is crowded, and puts on its best appearance. But the writer says that, owing to the heat and the apprehensions of sickness, although it is not hot nor sickly, few strangers of the Anglo-Saxon race are there. While expressing the opinion that this is the most gorgeous of all displays ever seen in St. Peter's, he says "the priests have their city and show almost to themselves." They come chiefly from Italy itself, which has 161,000, or one priest to every 150 inhabitants; many from France, Spain and Austria, and a few from the United States and other Protestant countries.

Pope Pius is looking uncommonly well for a man in his seventy-sixth year. The same cannot be said for the city, the so-called capital of the Christian world, of which the correspondent says:

> "A great part of the houses need to be reconstructed. There are few in the whole city that are habitable according to our notions of comfort and decency. The overgrown palaces of the nobility, the stately public structures and the ancient monuments, make up the Rome of imagination; but the Rome to eat and drink in, and to sleep in comfortably is yet to be built. It claims to be the first Christian city of the world, yet in respect to what goes to make up in great part modern Christian civilization, it is behind nearly all the rest."

A Chance for Investigation.

"Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, whose long residence at the Capital has given him a tolerable acquaintance with the carryings on there, indulges in some pretty hard insinuations touching the corruptibility of Congressmen. Without undertaking to indorse it, we quote what he says:

> If they will raise a special committee for that purpose, they may rest assured of very interesting developments. It can be shown that members of Congress own stock in the street railroads of Washington for which they never paid a cent, or rendered any other return than their votes for the acts of incorporation, and their subsequent votes to authorize the increase of fare from five to seven cents. It can be shown that the two Houses have been, time and again, influenced by the paltry consideration of free passes in their votes upon matters affecting the greatest railroad monopolies in the country. It can be proven that members of Congress have appeared in their seats as the attorneys for railroad corporations. It can be proven that the members of the two Houses were directly bribed for their votes on the whisky tax two years ago. It can be proven that Senators positively agreed to confirm Mr. Cowan as Minister to Austria last winter, if he would get Mr. Johnson to appoint their relatives to office. All these things and a hundred more can be proved to the satisfaction, if not of Congress, at least of the country, if the opportunity be but presented.

In some parts of Michigan the wheat is being harvested. The yield is very fine, and no complaints of damage is heard. The fruit crop of the State is good.

The Ohio River—Report of W. Milnor Roberts.

On the 20th of December last, W. Milnor Roberts, Superintending Engineer of the Ohio River Improvement, presented to General Humphreys, Chief Engineers, a report showing the present condition of the Ohio river, in relation to its channels, ripples, bars, shoals, rip-rap dams, &c., as learned from a personal examination of the river on its whole length, from Pittsburgh to Cairo at its junction with the Mississippi river—a distance of 1,015 miles. The importance of the Ohio river as an avenue of commerce is shown in the fact that, with its tributaries, it drains an area of about 220,000 square miles of territory, and that twenty-three million of people in 1860, residents of twenty States, were directly and indirectly interested in its navigation. The report says:

> The Ohio and its navigable branches comprise 4,020 miles of steamboat navigation, while the Mississippi and Missouri, including the Ohio and its tributaries constituting one continuous steam navigation, comprise 16,000 miles. Forty years ago it was fashionable to deride the Ohio river, and a public expression, which was popularly adopted at the time, referring to it as dry one-half the year and frozen the other half, created very erroneous ideas of its character and real value. At that time steamboating itself was an infant interest in our country, and there were but few and comparatively unimportant towns west of the Allegheny mountains, along the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers. The entire population west of Pennsylvania, according to the census of 1820, was but 1,860,000, (excluding Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas,) and the commercial greatness which has since appeared was yet in embryo. Even twenty-five years ago, when the Government was engaged in improving the navigation of the Ohio by means of riprap dams, designed to concentrate the water during low stages, and to improve the shape and depth of the channels, the industrial interests along the stream mainly dependent upon its navigation, although then very considerable, were very far inferior to those we now see, and which are annually augmenting with an increasing ratio. The changes in this respect, which have taken place within the last fifteen years, struck me very forcibly during my examinations, as they must strike every person who has a distinct recollection of the river, its towns, its shores, and its business, fifteen years ago. These things are merely glanced at to point out more emphatically the gross misrepresentation of the character and importance of this stream which such short-sighted and foolish expressions as the one referred to are calculated to produce in the public mind.
>
> The Ohio river always, during a considerable portion of every year, affords a very superior navigation for steamers and heavy coal barges, and the number of handsome and costly steam packets almost constantly plying between its prominent towns and cities, afford abundant evidence that it is a goodly river during much of every season, and there is no period when it cannot be navigated by light draught vessels, adapted specially to the low-water trade.

The report next refers to the improvement of the low water channels of the Ohio, by means of rip-rap stone dams, commenced in 1837 by Captain Sanders, but relinquished in 1844 on account of the appropriation being exhausted. Mr. Roberts says that for the purpose intended, low water navigation, the plan designed and partly executed by Captain Sanders was judicious, and that if all the proposed dams had been finished according to his plan there would have been a better navigation, especially for low water craft, than there has been during the twenty-two years which have elapsed since many of the works were left in an unfinished condition. Mr. Roberts next refers to the state of the coal trade in 1844, and the great proportions it has now assumed, the annual shipments now amounting to 40,000,000 bushels, and says:

> Meanwhile the coal business has more than kept pace with the increase of population and wealth along the Ohio, in consequence of a steadily augmenting demand for the Pittsburgh coal on the Mississippi and other Western rivers. And the coal business of the Ohio river is by no means confined to the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Extensive shipments of coal are made regularly at various other points on the river, such as Wheeling, Big Kanawha, Pomeroy, Big Sandy, Hanging Rock, Ashland, Ky., &c., all, or nearly all, of which is managed under the system of barges and towing steamers. The aggregate of the coal business of the Ohio river is already very great. At no greater ratio of increase than has heretofore taken place, its present large proportions will be doubled within ten years. But, in my opinion, the demand hereafter for coal along the Mississippi and its tributaries below the mouth of the Ohio, for steam purposes, for vessels, locomotives, and stationary steam works, will be proportionably greater than it has been in years past. I found this upon the expectation that the abolishment of slavery will in a few years lead to a more rapid development of the various resources of the Southern States, and to a greater consumption of coal, which has now become a necessity almost everywhere. There are now not less than ninety steamers employed in towing in the coal trade. These are in addition to all other steamers engaged in the general business of the river. Eighty of these tow from Pittsburgh. It seems probable that this coal trade will continue to increase in a greater ratio than the general business on the Ohio river. Every new railroad touching anywhere on any of the Western, Southern, or southwestern rivers, becomes a new customer, not only in itself, but by opening up new country for the consumption of coal.
>
> This Ohio river coal interest is now so large and important and so obviously destined to be always a great and increasing interest, through all future time, as to demand the special attention of the General Government in connection with any proposed improvement of the navigation. I consider it, therefore, essential that great care should be exercised in the planning and execution of any and every work on the river, to guard against constructing any dams or excavating bars in such a manner as to interfere with coal boating. All work should, if possible, be so arranged as to benefit the coal boat navigation, while improving the channels for the low-water steamboating. I mean by this, that I would not recommend at any point any improvement of low-water navigation if it cannot be done without injury to the coal-boat navigation. But certain of the old partly-finished rip-dams can be completed with benefit to both classes of navigation; and these will be referred to in detail further on.

After briefly referring to the several modes proposed for the improvement of the Ohio, such as reservoirs, locks and dams, and detailing at length the general characteristics of the Ohio river, Mr. Roberts proceeds as follows:

> It is my duty now to offer a descriptive picture of the river itself, its pools, shoals, bars, ripples, falls, islands, bends, &c., which shall also embrace what was done artificially by the Government in connection with the plans devised and in part executed by Captain Sanders; the present aspect of the river, and what remains to be done in the way of surveys and work to complete that ameliorating system with a moderate expenditure. There are places on the river where, owing to peculiar circumstances, special reports will be made hereafter; places also which need further examination in low water. But I proceed to describe to a certain extent each place on the river, making use of such details from the old reports, as far as I have them, as may be necessary for their proper explanation; beginning at Pittsburgh, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, which unite and form the Ohio. The distance shown in the columns, between the respective ripples represent, also, nearly the lengths of the pools, in most cases.
>
> The bars at the head of Glass House ripple, about two miles below Pittsburgh, and just above the head of Brunot's Island, created the pool at the junction of the two rivers, which, in low water, is obstructed by other sand bars, so that the navigation from one river to the other is then shallow and crooked: and in extreme low water, as in 1838, there are not more than 18 inches in the main channel, starting from Pittsburgh, and the same or less in the channel at Glass House ripple.
>
> In 1838 in low water, Captain Sanders called the flow from the Allegheny river 80,000 cubic feet per minute, and from the Monongahela river 20,000 cubic feet per minute; Ohio river, at Pittsburgh, 100,000 cubic feet. Perhaps once in ten years, for a few days, such a minimum flow may occur.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> It will occur to the Department that the nature of my examinations, and the short time at my command up to the present date, have not allowed the collection of sufficient data for accurate estimates either of the probable cost of removing the obstructions or for improvement of the numerous difficult places described.
>
> It was estimated in 1845 that the sum of $201,500 might be expended within the year from July 1st, 1845, to July 1st, 1846, on the Upper Ohio alone. This was at a period when the prices of work were very much lower than they are now. Prices at present are more than fifty per cent. higher than they were in 1845. Something also depends upon the character of the season as to how much work may be actually accomplished; this applies in part to surveys also. (Should the ensuing year prove favorable to surveys, it might be advisable to employ a number of parties simultaneously. The past fall ever since I have had charge of the river improvement, has been quite unfavorable for river surveys, although remarkably advantageous for coal boating.) A succession of such seasons as the past has been would render artificial improvements of comparatively little importance. But there is no regular rule; next year may turn out a season of very low water.
>
> Occasionally, as in 1837, 1838 and 1839, the river has remained at a very low stage for several consecutive months. In thirty years, from 1837 to 1867, inclusive, there have been but ten years, namely, 1837, '38, '39, '43, '44, '48, '54, '56, '58 and '59, which could be regarded as favorable for low water survey, or about one year in three.
>
> A hydrographical survey of the river from the end of the old survey, of which there are charts, (271 miles below Pittsburgh,) to the falls at Louisville, 344 miles, might be approximately estimated at a cost of $10,000, and from Louisville to Cairo, 400 miles, at $12,000.
>
> The total cost of removing obstructions described in special report, dated October 31, 1866, might be approximately assumed at $50,000. In regard to the probable expenditure for the year, at all the works at riprap dams, &c., it might be approximately assumed that it would not exceed $200,000 for the whole river, depending upon circumstances.
>
> These estimates are presented for the consideration of the department merely as approximations, which, however, appear to me to be warranted by the circumstances. They are based entirely upon the completion of plans heretofore in part executed, and in view of similar works at other points, all having reference chiefly to the improvement of the low water navigation, but arranged in such a manner as to conduce to the general improvement of navigation at a medium stage. Further than this I am not yet prepared to report.

Emigrants—Per Capita Tax—Transportation.

It is estimated that emigration at the port of New York for the present year will pay a per capita tax of not less than six hundred thousand dollars. By far the larger part of the emigrants immediately leave the city for the West. There is no justice, therefore, why they should be made to pay a tax levied on the theory of indemnifying the place where they land, but for which no equivalent whatever is rendered. The *Iron Age* asserts that the Commissioners have entered into a compact to give to certain Railroad Companies the monopoly of the carrying of emigrants westward. "The Commissioners," says the *Age*, "assuming a power over the persons of the emigrants which is at once arbitrary and illegal, deny to the agents or representatives of distant employers of labor access to the thousands of newly landed workpeople who seek for employment at Castle Garden, and thus a double wrong is done—the emigrants are excluded from the opportunity of selling their labor to those to whom it is most valuable, and who would pay them the highest price for it, and the great regions of the West and South, to whom the labor is of such value and importance are cut off from the chance of competition for it."

Alleged Filibuster Scheme.

According to the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the aim of the filibuster expeditions on the *tapis* in New York and New Orleans, have for their object the displacement of Juarez by General Ortega, in order to advance certain ulterior schemes, looking to the indorsement by this Government of some $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 Mexican bonds. It is the same organization, says the writer, which paid the expenses of the Santa Anna expedition. Had Santa Anna been successful on landing, it is supposed he would by this time be in the halls of Montezuma, negotiating with Mr. Seward for a union of the two countries, on the basis of paying off the Mexican debt in consideration of receiving the whole of Mexico in return. But, now that Santa Anna is either dead or a prisoner in the hands of the Juarists along with Ortega, what is the programme? Briefly this: To fit out another expedition to land somewhere on the Mexican coast, unfurl the banner of Ortega and trust to fortune for Mexican support. Ortega's name, they say, will do just as well as Ortega himself. If Juarez shoots him, so much the better; it will make Juarez unpopular and hasten his end.

THE Troy N. Y. *Times* mentions a propellor constructed there with a new application of water power. The power is applied by means of four screws, instead of one as in ordinary propellors, which are located at either end of extra keels set on both sides of the bottom of the boat and directly under the craft. The little thing moved with much rapidity in the water, and the invention is evidently a great success. The *Times* speaks of the invention as destined to work "a great revolution in steamboating, so far as speed and safety are concerned." There have been a good many such "revolutions" within the recollection of a middle-aged man.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The carpenters and caulkers in the Milwaukee ship yards have tried the experiment of working eight hours per day for a proportionate reduction of wages, but find they cannot support their families, and have gone back to ten hours.

The Manhattan, Kansas, *Independent*, mentions the case of a farmer "who last year raised upon one acre, which he cultivated with sweet potatoes, a crop whose value more than paid the cost of raising it, besides the original cost of his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and the interest of 7 per cent. of the present value of his whole farm, stock and utensils."

The Salt Lake *Vidette* charges that Wells, Fargo & Co. are putting their old broken down stock on their stage route, on purpose to be stolen by Indians, with the expectation of getting three times their value from Government.

A Denver correspondent reports that Gen. Hancock, in one of his councils with Safanti, Chief of the Kiowas, made the latter a present of a Major-General's coat, buttons, straps, &c. A few days later Safanti, with a few braves, rode up in plain sight of Fort Dodge, and presuming on his official rank, gobbled the Government herd of cattle and decamped.

A French paper mentions the fact that two grains of alum to a pint of water will clarify water which is unfit to drink, and the taste of the alum will not be perceived. A French chemist in Algiers shows that muddy water will become potable in the course of from seven to seventeen minutes by adding half a grain of potassic alum for every quart of water.

The Scotia's last trip was eight days and eleven and one-half hours—and this, too, without taking into account a brief delay at Queenstown.

According to the official figures, just published, the internal revenue collections in New York City from July 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1867 (not including the income tax), was $31,351,530 94—a falling off of nearly six millions and a half, compared with the returns for the year preceding.

One novelty at the Exposition is a wonderful organ and piano, played by wheels, similar to those in a hand organ, only this has a dozen wheels and each plays ten different operatic pieces. The organ and piano are played by steam, furnishing music for the multitude from morning till night.

A history prepared for the French schools by the Minister of Public Instruction, records that in the year 1867 "the Emperor Maximilian reigned peaceably over a contented people, and that French influence was, thanks to God, forever established on the South American continent." That history wants an early revision.

The Baptist Missions in Sweden enjoy continued prosperity. Mr. Wilberg, the superintendent, writes from Stockholm of almost weekly accessions to their churches. The only hindrance seems to be the attendance of such crowds of people at their meetings that the police threaten to interfere, although there is no appearance of disorder.

The Montreal *Gazette* blames the United States for what has recently happened in Mexico, and expects this government to take possession of that country, but is rather pleased than otherwise at the prospect. It calls the Mexicans "bloodthirsty wretches," and that may be the reason why it desires to leave the Yankees in intimate relations with them.

Recently, says the Troy *Times*, a collection was taken up in the Baptist Church, West Troy, to aid a sister society in rebuilding their house of worship. Contributions flowed in plentifully: the plates ran over with greenbacks. It was then placed on the receiving stand, and allowed to remain there until the congregation was dismissed. Then the trustees went up to count the money and take charge of it, but, strange to say, the greenbacks had disappeared. One or two bills scattered along the aisle showed that some adroit thief had robbed the plate, and decamped with the remainder of the congregation.

The resources of the Greeks are by no means inconsiderable. Nearly 200,000 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,000,000, enter and clear her ports annually, carrying imports and exports valued at about $21,000,000. The annual revenue from direct and indirect taxation is about $7,000,000, and the expenses of the government are about the same.

Mr. Jerry Debell, of Fleming county, Kentucky, has on his farm a brood mare twenty-five years old, that is now suckling her twenty-sixth colt, said to be a strong and vigorous one. The mare is in good health, and apparently has yet a large lease upon life. She has been a most prolific breeder, having produced twins several times.

PERSONAL.

—Home, the spiritualist, who was some time ago adopted as a son by a Mrs. Lyon, who had been made a fanatic by the latest pretended religion, and who had advanced Home some £24,000 as a present, is in trouble. Mrs. Lyon has since thought better of it, and is disposed to rid herself of her adopted son. She consulted another medium, a young girl, who told her Home was attended by a "familiar spirit" who had influenced Mrs. Lyon to make him her son. The messenger from the spheres, speaking through the medium, recommended the very worldly proceeding of a suit for the recovery of the money advanced. Mrs. Lyon accepted the advice and took the unspiritual step of having Home arrested and put in jail in London. He got out speedily, but has since been quite ill.

—Samantha Proctor, of Chicago, has begun a breach of promise case, claiming $100,000 damages against Ira V. Munn, one of the most esteemed citizens of that place.

—The topic of royal visits, although it has lost the freshness of novelty, is still largely considered by newspaper correspondents. The shabbiness of England in this connection is conspicuous. It seems the Viceroy of Egypt was not invited to go to London until he had signified an intention of going on his own responsibility. Then the government proposed that he should put up at a hotel designated, promising to pay the bill. There is great Oriental indignation at what is regarded a lack of hospitality. It remains to be seen whether the welcome of the Sultan of Turkey will give more satisfaction. He will not stop in a tavern, but will be entertained in Buckingham Palace.

—The New York *Gazette* publishes a sketch of Theodore Tilton, who has attained a wide celebrity at an early age. He is not yet thirty-two. He is a native of New York city, and was educated at the Free Academy or College. His attention was early directed to the press. He began learning short hand in his twelfth year, and reported for the *Tribune* before he left the Academy. He reported the Forrest divorce case. The case of Mrs. Burdell-Cunningham and her bogus baby, he reported and wrote out at a single sitting to the extent of six and a half columns. Since he was a boy, Tilton has belonged to Plymouth Church, and made himself famous some years ago by bearding the lion in his den, or rather Beecher in his pulpit, taking issue with the pastor on the question of contributing to the American Board of Missions, Tilton holding that the Board was pro-slavery. Tilton has been for some years editor of the *Independent*, and has besides busied himself in writing books and poems, and delivering lectures and addresses. Further the *Gazette* says:

> "Tilton resides in Brooklyn, near Beecher's Church, owning a very comfortable and pleasant house in Livingston street, which is said to contain more and finer engravings, mostly artists' proofs, than any other residence in that city. His dwelling and its contents cost him about $25,000; and as his salary on the *Independent* is $5,000, and his income from lectures and other sources considerably more than that, he may be considered beyond lupine peril. Mrs. Tilton is a very plain, pleasant faced little lady, not so young looking as her husband, and esteeming him as the greatest man of the age—which is as it should be. Anna, his sister, is a tall, good-looking girl, just out of boarding school, said to be possessed of very fine talents, and sharing Mrs. Tilton's faith as regards Theodore—which is also as it should be. They are a very happy, lively, intellectual family, always full of joyous little enterprises of one kind or another, and very popular socially."

—Dr. Robert P. Hunter fell out of the window of his office in Chicago, while intoxicated a few days ago, and was killed. He was from Louisville, Ky., where he married the once beautiful and accomplished Sallie Ward after her divorce from Mr. Lawrence, of Boston, which caused so much talk a number of years ago.

The Way the Russian Treaty Originated.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* throws some new light on the way in which the Russian American treaty was brought about. It seems that a company of American citizens was organized in San Francisco some time ago, and applied to the Russian Government for certain trading privileges in Russian America. The matter was put into the hands of Senator Cole, who made the application through Mr. Clay, our Minister to Russia. It was found, however, that the Russian American Fur Company held a grant of all the territory for trading purposes, and that the Hudson Bay Company held a sub-grant for a portion at least of the same territory. The San Francisco company soon perfected their plans for a sub-grant of a similar nature, and the papers were submitted to the Czar for his approval, which was necessary to their validity. The Czar, fearing the arrangement might cause trouble between the English and American companies, said he would sell the whole territory to the United States, and extinguish the title of the Russian American Company. Baron Stoeckl, who was then in St. Petersburg, at once returned to this country and suggested the matter to Mr. Seward, and the purchase and treaty followed.

This, the *Bulletin* claims, is the true origin of the treaty of Alaska, and though other reasons doubtless induced the Russian Government to sell the territory, it was this application of the San Francisco Company which opened the way for the consummation of the purchase.

More Territory.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* is reponsible for the following: It has come to light within the last few days that our Government is now negotiating for the purchase of the Sandwich Islands. This negotiation began several months ago, and it is said will soon be consummated. Several prominent men from the Pacific coast are here interested in the purchase. The people of the Pacific States are very anxious for the acquisition of the islands by our Government. It has been hinted in public in California, on many occasions, that in case Queen Emma, the present ruler of the islands, should die, that Americans residing on the islands would raise the United States flag, and call on our Government to take possession. The sympathies of the inhabitants of the islands are said to be in favor of our Government.

FROM NEW CASTLE, PA.

Erie Annual Conference of the M. E. Church—First Day's Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 10, 1867.

The Erie Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, at 8½ A. M., to-day, Bishop E. S. Janes presiding. The Conference was preceded by the administration of the Lord's Supper to the ministers and members of the church, a large number of whom were present.

At the close of the sacramental service the Conference was opened by the Bishop. The Secretary of the Conference of 1866 called the roll, when one hundred and sixty members answered to their names. One member, Rev. J. Gilmore, had died during the year.

Rev. F. Day was re-elected Secretary, and Revs. Lyons, Kennedy, Chesbro and Merchant were chosen Assistant Secretaries. The hours of session were fixed from 8½ A. M. to 12 M., and the bar of the Conference determined. The committees were nominated by a committee of the Presiding Elders, and their report was taken up and adopted. Several visiting ministers were introduced, among them Revs. D. L. Dempsey, D. D., Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D., Rev. J. S. Bracken, and Rev. J. Horner of the Pittsburgh Conference, and W. C. Hoyt, of New York.

The conference then proceeded to examine the character of its members, and those of the fourth year, under the question "who have been elected and ordained Elders," were examined, passed after hearing report of committee in regard to Conference Studies, and were elected to Elders, orders. The question, "who are the Supernumeraries," was taken up and the list disposed of, most being continued in that relation. A part of the list of superannuated ministers was examined and passed. During this one of the superannuated ministers, Rev. L. D. Presser, made a very touching and effective speech, which brought tears to many eyes. After forty years' service his heart is still in the work of his Master, and his soul full of the true fire.

The Conference stood adjourned by time, and after the usual notices, the Doxology was sung and the session closed with the Benediction.

This is a very large Conference, having over two hundred and forty members. This year it will elect delegates to the General Conference, being entitled to eight delegates, one more than its mother Conference, the Pittsburgh Conference. Dr. Prindle, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, preaches this evening. O. P. Q.

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Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,
Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,
Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,

We have in store a very large stock of the best Fruit Wax in the city, which we are selling lower Wholesale and Retail than any other house. Try us

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FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and
All Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels;
Not a Beverage, but a Medicine!
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
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Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Indigestion in Every Case,
Cures Indigestion in Every Case,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Weakness and Debility,
Cures Weakness and Debility,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Nausea at Stomach,
Cures Nausea at Stomach,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
In Either Stomach or Bowels,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
Good alike for the Infant and the Aged.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cholera Morbus,
Cures Cholera Morbus.

In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. Its contents act like magic. Diarrhœa, Dysentery and all other similar derangements yield at once to its power.

This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhilarate and drown one's difficulties in the mazes of intoxicating excitement.

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FOR SALE BY

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Strictly choice Oolong Teas	$1 25
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High flavored Souchong Tea	$1 25
Fragrant Young Hyson Tea	$1 25
Choice Imperial Gunpowder Tea	$1 25

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The above Teas were bought by our House by the cargoes, and will be sold at the above figures at our Salesrooms, corner DIAMOND AND UNION ST., opposite Dravo's Grocery.

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GRAND RALLY
TO RATIFY THE NOMINATION OF
Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The UNION REPUBLICANS of Allegheny County are hereby invited to rally in force at

CITY HALL,
ON
Tuesday Evening, July 16th, 1867.
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

To ratify the nomination by the Union Republican State Convention, of Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of this County, for Judge of the Supreme Court. The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting: and, in order that the audience may not be fatigued by the length of the speeches, it has been arranged that no speaker shall occupy more than ten minutes:

N. P. FETTERMAN, A. G. LUCAS,
ROBERT WOODS, W. B. COOK,
C. B. M. SMITH, JOHN DALZELL,
B. F. LUCAS, H. P. MUELLER,
M. W. ACHESON, THOS. J. BIGHAM,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, J. M. KIRKPATRICK,
J. L. KOETHEN, STEPHEN H. GEYER,
Gen. F. H. COLLIER, DAVID REED,
Maj. A. M. BROWN, JOHN H. HAMPTON,
JAMES VEECH, Gen. A. L. PEARSON,
S. A. PURVIANCE, W. S. PURVIANCE,
J. J. SIEBENECK, THOMAS EWING,
P. C. SHANNON, H. C. MACKRELL,
THOMAS HOWARD, Col. R. B. ROBERTS,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, R. B. CARNAHAN.
Gen. JAS. S. NEGLEY.

Music has been provided for the occasion, and the arrangements made are such that the meeting cannot fail to be an agreeable one to all who may attend.

TURN OUT! REPUBLICANS! and respond in true and gallant style, worthy of this staunch Republican County, to the nomination of your esteemed and worthy fellow-citizen.

By order of the County Committee.
C. B. M. SMITH,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Secretary.

JAMES H. PARKER,
Pork Packer,
AND DEALER IN
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TT

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—ON AND AFTER JULY 14th, 1867, until further notice the Cars of the Oakland Railway Company will run on SUNDAYS every ten minutes from Oakland Station to the Court House, stopping at and leaving from the foot of Wylie street. A sufficient number of Cars will be provided for the accommodation of parties going to and coming from Church. By order of the Board.
F. DE HAAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Allegheny, July 6, 1867.

☞ JOSHUA RHODES, ESQ., having resigned the Presidency of the Company, at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, C. W. BATCHELOR, Esq., was elected President.
P. W. H. LATSHAW, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1867.

☞ J. RHODES, ESQ., HAVING resigned the Presidency of this Bank, at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, J. W. COOK, Esq., was elected President pro. tem, and WILSON McCANDLESS, Jr., Assistant Cashier.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

☞ NOTICE.—THE FIRST Meeting of Trustees named in an "Act to incorporate the Western Pennsylvania Military Academy," approved May 1st, 1867, will be held at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, July 15th, 1867, 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place the Board will be organized.
T. F. LEHMANN,
For Five Assenting Trustees.

☞ NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company will meet at their office, in Temperanceville, on JULY 26, to hold their annual election for President and Directors.
WM. MARSHALL, Prest.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend out of the profits of the last six months, of FIVE PER CENT. free of U. S. tax, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith, at the office of the Company, No. 75 Grant street.
W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, July 10, 1867.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend (No. 27,) of seventy-five cents (75c) per share, on the Capital stock, payable forthwith.
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
Allegheny, July 6, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable in cash to the stockholders, on and after the 15th inst.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNA. INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1867.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of United States Tax.
HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
Office of the Secretary,
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1867.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14,) of TWO AND A HALF (2½) PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the Capital Stock, and the Semi-annual (No. 8) of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., less the Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after TUESDAY, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine street, to those registered at New York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The Transfer Books will close on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M., (2:30) and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, at 10 A. M.
F. M. HUTCHISON, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 12th inst.
ROBT. J. GRIER, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, (Hand street), has declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT, or Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith at the Citizens' National Bank.
R. K. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 8th inst., as follows: Two dollars per share in cash, and three dollars per share to be converted on Stock Notes.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1867.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th inst., free of Government tax.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the style of J. McALPIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, W. G. HARRISON retiring. The business will be settled by J. McALPIN, at No. 52 Wayne street.
J. McALPIN,
WM. G. HARRISON.
July 9th, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership of the late firm of WHITE, ORR & CO., has expired at this date by limitation, W. W. WARD, retiring. The business will be continued by JAMES WHITE and ROBERT ORR, under the same style of firm. The business will be settled as usual by either of the firm.
JAMES WHITE,
ROBERT ORR,
W. W. WARD.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO., has this day been dissolved, J. R. LINDSAY retiring from said firm. The business will be settled by G. B. STERRIT, at No. 134 First street.
J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
J. R. LINDSAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER, for the purpose of doing a general Hardware business.
J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
A. H. EUWER.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1867.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER;
Manufacturers and Importers of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.
Will open at NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 337 LIBERTY STREET, (near Union Depot) on or about August 1st.

NOTICE.

W. J. MYERS,
OF MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

Having sold his interest to WM. S. WILT, on April 1st, 1867, retires from the firm, and Mr. WILT enters as a partner from that date. The name of the firm will remain as usual, and continue on at their old stand,

NO. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE FIRM OF
S. M. KERR & CO.,
No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payment at No. 45 WOOD STREET.
S. M. KERR,
McABOY, SPANG & CO.
May 23, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John Froehlich, under the firm name of MEYER & FROEHLICH, manufacturers of Coaches, Wagons, &c., was this day dissolved. In regard to collections of claims and payment of debts, our arrangements as yet incompleted will shortly be announced. The undersigned will pursue his old business at No. 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.
JACOB MEYER.
June 28, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.
C. F. SCHWARZ.

1,000 TIERCES Canvass Sugar Cured Hams.
300,000 POUNDS Bacon Shoulders.
160,000 POUNDS Bacon Sides.
25,000 POUNDS canvass sugar cur'd Breakfast Bacon.
15,000 POUNDS canvass S C. dried beef.
200 DOZEN S. C. Beef Tongues.
Arriving and in store, for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
327, 329 and 331 Penn street, cor. Wayne.

BOTTLED ALES,
KENNETT, WINTERTON,
And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by
J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,
NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH.
All orders punctually attended to.

CHAS. A. MILLER,
LITHOGRAPHER,
No. 80 FOURTH STREET, Apollo Building.
CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

CEMENT,
CEMENT.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

BRAWLEY & BALL,
DEALERS IN
Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot,
ERIE, PA.

THE BEST SHOT GUN.
ROPER'S AMERICAN BREECH-LOADER,
Firing four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition, manufactured by "Roper Repeating Rifle Co.," Amherst, Mass. For sale by F. MUSSMANN, No. 69 Fifth street Extension, Pittsburgh, Pa.
eod

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. McCLELLAND, I. C. VANHOOK.
J. BRUCE McCLELLAND.
McCLELLAND & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
And Commission Merchants,
506 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods. The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited.

AUCTION SALES—110 SMITHFIELD STREET, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE. DAY and EVENING sales on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, of Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Hardware, Straw and Queensware, Shirts, Dry Goods, Hats, Notions, &c. Special inducements to Jobbers and Dealers. Private sales on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Particular attention given to Furniture Sales. Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c., held on margin and sold on commission.
MWF J. W. BREEN & CO., Auctioneers.

SEQUESTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Court of Common Pleas, of Venango county, Penna., I, the undersigned Sequestrator of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the "Clarion Land and Improvement Company," will expose and sell at public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the Borough of Franklin, Venango county, Penna., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, A. D., 1867, Two Thousand Shares of the "Warren and Franklin Railway Stock," belonging to the said "Clarion Land and Improvement Company."

This stock is the one fifteenth part of the stock of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company. The estimated value of each share is Fifty Dollars. Said Road leads from Oil City to Irvineton, connecting with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, being fifty-one miles in length, and is the only direct out-let East from the Oil Region.

The sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.
GEORGE V. FORMAN,
Sequestrator.
Oil City, June 17, 1867.

BRADLEY
WOOLEN YARN FACTORY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,
MWF E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.
REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A
School Building

For the Colored Children of Pittsburgh, will be received at the office of Dr. GEO. L. McCOOK, No. 110 Fifth street, until noon of July 23d, 1867.

Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of BARR & MOSER, No. 22 St. Clair street.

The Committee ask for Proposals on a cash basis, and reserve the right to reject all or any of the bids.
GEO. L. McCOOK,
J. H. NOBBS,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING THE STREETS OF DUQUESNE BOROUGH WITH CLINKERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at BURGESS MOUL'S OFFICE until the 16th inst., to Clinker to the depth of eighteen inches the following streets in Duquesne Borough: Bank Lane, from Allegheny City line to Bridge street; Pine street, from Bank Lane to Butler Plank Road, and McFadden street, from Bank Lane to Butler Plank Road. Bids for each street to be separate.
JESSE SUTTON,
Street Commissioner.

DRUGGISTS.

EICHNER, JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
175 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRUGGISTS.
PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot,
mh10 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

JULIAN ALLEN,
ALL KINDS OF
HAVANA, YARA, CONNECTICUT and N. Y. STATE
TOBACCO & SEGARS.
75 WATER ST., Pittsb'gh.
DANL. F. DINAN,
Branch of 172 Water st., N. Y.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.
Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

STARCH, STARCH,
STARCH, STARCH.
100 six pound boxes of Kingsford & Son's Oswego Silver Gloss Starch, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

FLOUR.
100 BBLS. EXTRA CHOICE WHITE WHEAT
FAMILY FLOUR, Polar Star,
Specially for Families, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
No. 353 Liberty street.

PRODUCE—
50 boxes Sweet Oranges,
25 packages White Fish,
25 packages No. 3 Mackerel.
25 boxes W. R. Cheese,
1,000 bush Oats,
200 bush Corn,
8½ bbl R. Butter.
STURGEON BROS.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

QUININE.
200 OUNCES FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.
eod

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.,
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,
A STOCK OF
Selected Standard Goods
WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT
REDUCED PRICES.

DRY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Black Silks,
Fine Lawns,
Plain and Printed Percales.
Plain and Printed Marseilles,
CHECKS AND TICKINGS,
COTTONADES AND
FARMERS' LINEN,
FINE AND HEAVY
FLANNELS,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS.
MOSQUITO NETTING,
Hosiery and Notions,
AT
LOWEST NETT PRICES.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

AT
REDUCED PRICES.
NEW FRENCH LAWNS,
RICH ORGANDIES,
GRENADINES,
PLAIN LAWNS,
DRESS GOODS,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE MANTLES,
PARASOLS, CORSETS.
PLAIN BAREGES,
YARD WIDE LINENS,
At 25 Cents.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.
eod

GROCERIES, &C.

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)
Nos. 221 & 223 COR. LIBERTY & IRWIN STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE GROCER,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky,

And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the celebrated Wines of HENKELL & CO., in Mayence, on the Rhine; MOET & CHANDON, in Epernay, France; BRANDENBURG FRERES, in Bordeaux, France, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others in want of pure goods.

The following choice brands are now in store:
BRANDENBURG FRERES' Medoc, Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, H't Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Latour Blanche and Yquem.
HENKELL & CO.'S Laubenheimer, Hierstein, Hockheim, Sparkling Mosel, Sparkling Hockheimer, Sparkling Scharsburg.
MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.
Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.
Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil.
☞ A liberal discount made to the trade.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-eod

JUNE 26, 1867.
SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Corner of Smithfield and Second streets.
The attention of the trade is solicited to our large stock, purchased prior to the recent advance in prices.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,
East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,
Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OILS; GROCER'S DRUGS, BACON, and merchandise generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

NEW GROCERY STORE.
PUSEY & STEPHENS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
AND
TEAS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
PICKLES, &c.
No. 49 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
DEALER IN
TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND,
Allegheny City, Pa.

THE ELLIPTIC
SEWING MACHINES
Were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, and at Maryland Institute for 1866. Has all the
Wheeler & Wilson Improvements,
And some which are used on no other machine. They never fail to give perfect satisfaction.
Call and see them at
24 FIFTH STREET.
TF

SHAKER TABLE MATS.
100 sets genuine Shaker Table Mats (the most impervious to heat) just received at the Housefurnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
19 FIFTH STREET,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Sun Shades and Parasols,
NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING
RIBBONS,
SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST
Kid Gloves.
"STAR" SHIRTS,
BEST PAPER COLLARS.
We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated
"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.
We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.

W. C. DUNCAN .... DAN'L. HUGUS.
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
DUNCAN
& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
(NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL.)
Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, and offer special inducements in
DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
Brown and Bleached
SHEETINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
TICKINGS,
TWEEDS, COTTONADES,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.
All goods bought for Cash, and therefore can be sold at the LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS
77 and 79 Market Street.
All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS.
All Widths and Shaded TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK, LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.
Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS AND BELTING.
We are still making a speciality of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.
A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
New Goods Constantly Arriving.
We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;
10,000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES;
10,000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES;
5,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH SPICES,
COMMON AND FANCY SOAPS,
Goshen Cheese.
DRIED FRUITS, &c.
RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,
345 LIBERTY STREET.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses.
Horses kept at Livery.

D. L. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. G. SEATON.
CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,
SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,
LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 541, Pittsburgh.
Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 130 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 kegs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by
R. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

e Daily Commercial

THE BOY WHO LISTNED.

le of Warning from Fancy Land.

n ask, "Do you find many flowers in outh?" Yes, I answer such flowers as we see but in gardens in England. Ane- s of all colors, gladioli, heaths, and many s too numerous to tell. Some, again, if ery beautiful, are curious and rare. If you I will tell you a story about one of

Nice I was climbing up a steep hill, when ıost trod on a small insignificant-looking s, so different in appearance from our beau- purple orchis that grows in the fields in g-time, of the lovely white, sweet-scented ıows in the summer, that it seemed hardly ı picking; but thinking, if not pretty it may re, I dug it up, root and all, and brought it

ell, I put it in a glass of water, and get- out my botany book, tried to find outits e. It was difficult at first, but after little ble I found that its name in French was *nme pendu*, "The Hung Man."

deed it is a most expressive name for it. e are the two long legs dangling in the and the two straight, useless-looking arms gling by the poor, little, inanimate body. me, I said to myself, what a very odd g! I wonder why it is called so, or rather a flower ever got to be so very like a "hung ."

was sitting on a very comfortable sofa in *salon*, as they call a drawing-room in this ıtry, a pretty, round, olive-wood table at my , on which to place my books and work, a wood fire on the open hearth, and on the r side of the room a table covered with vases glasses of wild flowers.

ıddenly a voice seemed to whisper, "Lady, n to my tale."

thought I must be dreaming, but the e continued, 'Dear lady, don't look at me, r listen. I cannot bear that any one should me as I now appear. Alas! alas, people call *L'homme pendu*.'

nder the circumstances I could only say, ar me, how very strange!'.

is years since it happened," continued the e, "for now I am a man, and then I was a Perhaps you have heard of the boy who ned?"

ow to tell the truth, I have heard in my of many little boys, and girls too, who listened when they ought not (I wish they ld listen when they ought), and so I did exactly know what to say.

Vell, lady, I was 'the boy who listened.' ed with with my father and mother in Pink Villa above the Dark Valley, my fath- aving charge of the lands belonging to nt B——. When I was quite a little fellow mother used to take me out with her into olive yards, and many an hour have I spent er the great spreading olive trees, picking he olives that fell accidentally, or that my er knocked from the branches with a long e.

My dear mother thought by keeping me em- ed to keep me out of mischief, and so in a ısure she did. But though my hands were loyed, my thoughts were free to rove where y would; and while I was busily employed in ıing up the shining black olives, or tending great tall mules that came now and then, ssed out so smartly with bells and scarlet els and gay nose-bags, to carry the olives he oil mill by the sea, I amused myself by ening to everything that was said. Worse l, if I lost part of a story I supplied it from own brains.

is, perhaps, would have been no great harm had not repeated what I heard. One must r a great many wrong things in this world; when people begin repeating them there is peace either for the teller or the hearer, and l soon found. First one would not let me ıe near him, and then another; now one ıld give me a cuff on the head, and another l me a tell-tale or an evesdropper, till I really l no peace. My poor mother did all she ld to break me of this bad trick, but to no pose.

'At last my father declared he would bear it longer. I was constantly getting him into ıble with one or other of his neighbors; and I was now grown a tall sturdy lad, he deter- ned that I should take charge of a flock of ıts and sheep belonging to the count, and lead m every day up to the mountain. There, at y rate, there would be no one for me to listen or chatter with.

'I must confess that I did not think this a very rd punishment, for while hitherto I had been scantily clad in a loose bundle of rags now vas equipped in knee breeches of brown cloth ck knitted woolen stockings, good stout shoes reat brown cloak of the same cloth as my eeches, and what pleased me most, a peaked own hat, such as all our shepherds wear. ery morning my mother packed up some ad, and now and then a slice of melon, in my llet, and hung a little gourd full of wine at side.

had known Jaques, the head goat for years. e had been young together, and many a game had had on the low roof at the back our house. He had now grown grave and late, and led the flock like an old officer; but never forgot me, and always greeted me with affectionate though gruff 'baa.'

'I was very happy for a long time. How uld I be otherwise? You know, that though r mountains can boast but little grass, how agrant are the croppy plants of myrtle and vender, rosemary and thyme. If our valleys out stony gullies, how beautiful are the yel- v flowered shrubs that hang about the rugged ffs, and the masses of various colored heaths d flowers that grow in every crevice!

'And then, in wandering from hill to hill, at splendid views opened on every side, so ferent from the dark trunks and blue-green aves of the olive trees among which I had ent most of my days. How glorious the snowy ountains rising away in the north, now lighted with the brilliant sunshine, now dull and oomy from overhanging clouds—the nearer lls, some bleak and barren, some terraced arly to their summits, clad with olives and nes, figs and almonds. How gay was the autiful city spread at my feet, and the deep ue sea studded with sails. I really enjoyed it l, and would sit looking around and dream- g till Jaques, getting impatient, would give a nudge with his horns, and shake his head me, and utter a gruff "baa," to tell me that e flock had eaten all they could find, and at it was my business to lead them to fresh sture.

"All at one I discovered that I was not alone on the mountain, but that hundreds of little ople were constantly passing and repassing various errands. The mountain, in truth, longed to the faries. They used in old times live on the opposite side of the valley, and to is day you may see the ruins of "the faries" th:" but when the convent was built close by ey did not like the monks, and moved their arters; and so there I was, feeding my flock fairy ground.

'Now every one knows, or ought to know that you are civil to the faries, they, like most her people, are civil to you. So I, knowing is, took off my high-crowned hat, and made e party who happened to be passing a low w. In a few days they passed again, and tered into conversation with me on different bjects, such as the state of the weather, how e olives ripened' or if there were any chance a French or austrian invasion. Had I been ontent with this ordinary chit-chat, well would have been for me, but I could not help think- g, 'Surely they have some secrets. I wonder here they sleep, and what they eat, and if they e rich.' So, forgetting all the trouble I had fore brought upon myself, I determined to lis- n.

"From that hour I was constantly hanging er rocks, and hiding behind trees and bushes, pretending to be asleep, and all the while stening with all my might, and fancying the ıries would never find out my mean, prying ays.

"But I at last discovered I had deceived my- elf in imagining they were not aware of my oceedings. They began to pass me, return- g my profound bow with a cool nod, and in e end never even looking towards me. Still continued to pry and to listen, and one day to y dismay I heard them discussing my conduct nd understood in one moment how deeply they ere hurt at my behavior.

' "We never did him an unkind deed,' said ıey, "or even played him a trick. We have llowed his flock to nibble our chocest myrtles, ad his goats have destroyed our whole crop of vender without a remonstrance on our part. What we shall do next winter for thyme to avor our soup, or rosemary to make wash for ur hair, we know not. Unsavory soup and rey lock are our portion; but of such minor ings we would not have spoken, if only he ad not listened. Oh! that was so mean! so w! And without doubt he must be punish- d.'

'Kill him,' growled an old fairy, in a voice xactly like Jaques.

'No, no! only hang him, ' said one, more ıildly disposed, in the voice of a sheep.

' 'Spare him! spare him!' cried a third, in he tones of a young lamb.

' 'Middle measures are always best," re- oined a fourth, 'so let us hang him. It would ever do to let him betray our secrets to the orld."

"So they hung me. But they did not kill me utright. Every day they give a smaller and maller quantity of food, till in the course of ears I have been reduced to the size you see. ly limbs are shrunk, and I have become the retched object you now behold.

"Dear Jaques, I have reason to blieve, took he flock safely home when he missed me, and y parents think I came to an untimely end, nd constantly search for my bones; but Jaques nows better, and neither he nor any of the lock ever crop a leaf of their unfortunate shep- erd; 'The Hung Man." '—*People's Maga- ine*.

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J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

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PARLOR, LIBRARY,
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FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

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SUCCESSORS TO LONG & LANE.

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60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

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OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.

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Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

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Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

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Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe26

SUNDRIES.

30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy,

Arriving, in store and for sale by

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NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

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McCALLUM BROS.,

HAVE NOW OPEN,

AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,

A full Line of all New and Desirable Patter ;

MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
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OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

LOW PRICED CARPETING.

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JUST RECEIVED.

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WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN. FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.

ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF CHINA MATTINGS, FOR SUMMER, JUST FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

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AT RETAIL.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS Reduced 25 cents per yard.

Good White and Red Checked CHINA MATTING, Reduced to 35 cts. per yard.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN

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AND MANY OTHER GOODS.

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NEW PATTERNS IN

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TAPESTRY INGRAINS.

A FULL LINE OF

Straw Mattings,

PLAIN, CHECKED AND FANCY.

Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NO. 21 FIFTH ST.

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS,

FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

This pleasant Mountain Resort is now open for visitors. BOARD $10 PER WEEK.

J. H. WIGGINS.

Address Fayette Springs P. O., Fayette co., Pa.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season many additional improvements have been made. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for the season. All through trains stop. For further information address

GEO. W. MULLIN,
Cresson Springs, Penna.

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MINERAL SPRINGS.

This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, and remain open until the middle of September.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over good turnpike road, to the springs. Parties leaving Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad office, and baggage checked through. Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntington, thence by Broad Top road.

Parties wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the proprietor, Bedford Springs, at as early a date as possible.

Bedford water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, at the following rates, at the Springs: Half barrel (Mulberry, 21 gallons,) $5; half barrel (oak-seamed) $3; barrel (oak-seamed) $4.

JOHN ANDERSON.

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SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.

Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address

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Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

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THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Postoffice, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.

RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT, Sundays excepted.

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AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties; and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

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For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREEPORT and COMMON STONE.

Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvanra Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpbsg No 1.	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express	2:00 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:25 p m	Harmersville	3:50 a m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpbg No 2.	7:30 a m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York,

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NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:1? and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,

General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.

Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:25 a m
Chicago Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:30 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:50 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:00 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:15 p m	Chicago Ex.	9:50 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	9:30 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Acc.	8:45 a m	N. Brt' Acc.	6:50 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:40 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:10 a m
Rochester Ac.	1:20 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:00 a m
Wells' & N C Ac	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	5:20 p m	N. Brt'n Acc.	2:30 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 p m

☞ 10:45 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily
☞ 2:15 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH,

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows.

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, April 28th:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Line	9:45 a m	10:05 p m
Walkers Accom	11:00 a m	3:45 p m
Express	2:20 p m	10:50 a m
Mail	2:05 a m	9:45 p m
Mixed	6:10 a m	6:55 p m
Steubenville Accom'n.	3:25 p m	10:05 a m
McDonald's Accom'n.	5:05 p m	8:20 a m

The 9:45 A. M. Train arrives in Cincinnati at 10 P. M. same evening, 7½ hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, UNION DEPOT (South Side.)

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
First Kiskiminetas	6:30 a m	11:50 a m
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	7:20 a m	7:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	9:05 a m	8:00 a m
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.	12:30 p m	6:30 p m
Express	3:15 p m	10:45 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:30 p m	8:25 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	8:20 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Mahoning, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom.	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second " "	10:00 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

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PITTSBURGH BREWERY.

CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,

BREWERS,

MALSTERS & HOP DEALERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

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The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our

Celebrated Ales and Porter,

Which we guarantee to be pure and satisfactory the trade. Our

INDIA ALE

Has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

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JOSEPH SPENCER.......JAMES M'KAY

SPENCER & M'KAY,

Malsters and Brewers

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ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

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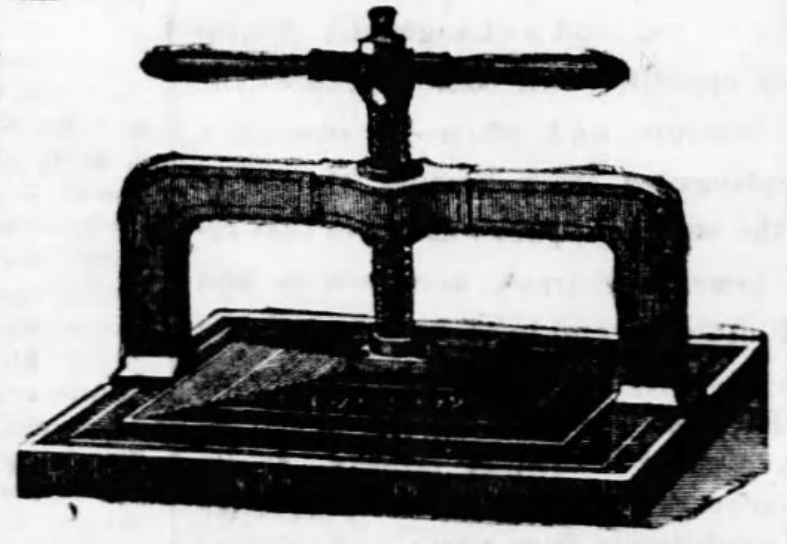

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OFFICE, AT THE WORKS.

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TWO LIGHT SPRING WAGONS,

Manufactured in Ohio, well painted, and made of the very best material, and got up in the very best style, will be sold at a great deal less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
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All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

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Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
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Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

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FLOUR, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

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W. P. WESFALL, Cashier First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
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WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of IRON AND STEEL, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL, made from the Iron, at their Establishments, 91 and 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

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Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either for Oil Wells, with flue or portable boilers; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes, ja21-1y

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Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

RECOVERING.—Captain Wm. J. Robinson, of the Neptune Fire Company, who was so severely injured by being stabbed on the Fourth, is recovering, and is now considered out of danger.

FOUND.—An officer found three pairs of heavy morocco boots, tipped with patent leather, in a sand pile, in Hardscrabble, yesterday, which are supposed to have been stolen. They are at Alderman Morrow's office, on Pennsylvania avenue, awaiting identification.

MONUMENTAL FAIR.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt from Miss Jeannie Watt of one hundred dollars, being the profit on twenty-four Knight Templar sashes made by her, and the sum of sixty-eight dollars from D. M. Watt, additional collections made by him from conductors and brakemen of the Pennsylsylvania Railroad.

Meeting of the Allegheny Councils.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Allegheny City Councils was held last evening in their respective chambers.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Members Present—Messrs. Brown, English, Hall, Irwin, Motherel, Myler, McCormick, Pace, Patterson J. C., Patterson A., Smith A. D., Smith C. C., Smith Wm., Thomas and McBrier, President.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and adopted.

GRADING OF JEFFERSON STREET.

Mr. Myler presented a petition for the grading of Jefferson street, between Federal street and Beaver street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Thomas read a communication from the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co., complaining of the scarcity of water owing to a variety of causes, and requesting that a pipe be laid on Hope street, from Lacock to the railroad. Referred to the Committee on Water, with power to do the work, provided the company do the work and deduct the cost from their water taxes.

WATER IN MANCHESTER.

Mr. Motheral presented a petition for water on Fayette and Manhattan streets. Referred to the Committee on Water.

THE PAVING OF RIDGE STREET.

Mr. Myler, a remonstrance against the paving of Ridge street at this time. Referred to the Committee on streets.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST CIRCUSES.

Mr. Myler, a petition, numerously signed, remonstrating against the use of the public grounds by circus companies for exhibitions. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING COAL.

Mr. Myler, a petition from a large number of citizens, with a resolution attached, authorizing the Committee on Markets to contract for the erection of the scales for weighing coal, one to be placed on or near Chestnut street, in the Fourth ward, and the other on Chartiers street, in the Fifth ward. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

EXTENSION OF WATER MAINS IN MANCHESTER.

Mr. A. D. Smith, on behalf of the Finance Committee, presented a report relating to the proposed extension of water mains in the Fifth and Sixth wards. The Committee state that the bonds proposed to be issued cannot be negotiated at a better rate than eight per cent., involving a loss to the tax-payers of about $20,000. The Committee advise that a special effort be made to pay for the improvement in cash instead of bonds, and to this end offer ed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Finance Committe be and they are hereby authrized to borrow for one year the sum of $30,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, to pay for the extension of water mains. The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented the report of the City Controller, certifying a number of bills, and accompanied with a resolution authorizing their payment. The bills foot up a total of $15,731 71. Report accepted and filed and the resoluton adopted.

A BILL.

A resolution to pay Mr. Faulkner, Superintendent of Sewers, amount of salary to July 1st, was read three times and passed.

REPORT OF STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Myler submitted the report of the Street Committee, with a resolution for the construction of iron culverts in front of the Columbia Engine House, and on Irwin avenue near the railroad. Report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The Committee report adversely to the paving of Ohio and North avenues, with the Nicholson pavement. They also report adversely to changing the grade on Jefferson street.

The Committee also presented an ordinance to widen Washington avenue from the railroad to Pasture lane. Read and adopted.

Also, an ordinance to widen Spruce street, in the Fifth ward. Referred to the Committee to report a draft of the street.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Ward's alley and Frazier's alley. Read and adopted.

Also, a resolution to open Morton's alley. Laid over until next meeting.

An ordinance authorizing the paving of Jefferson street to Shie'ds alley. Adopted.

Also, an ordinance fixing the width of Franklin street. Adopted.

Also, a resolution to open Rebecca street from Craig to Federal street, and from its western termination to Beaver avenue. Laid over.

A GAS LAMP.

Mr. Motheral presented a resolution providing for a gas lamp at the corner of Preble and Walnut streets. Referred to the Gas Committee to report.

THE PAVING OF STREETS.

Mr. A. Patterson offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Streets not to proceed with the paving of streets until the pipes were laid. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

TEMPORARY FOOT BRIDGE.

Mr. Myler offered a resolution providing for the erection of a temporary foot bridge over the gutter in West Commons. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Members Present—Messrs. Brahm, Cutler, Dunham, Drennan, Dill, Faulhaber, Harper, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Means, McNeill, McDonald, Reed, Smith, Voegtly, Windsor, Zoller and President Riddle.

On motion of Mr. Cutler, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

A NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.

Mr. Cutler presented a petition from the Hope Fire Company, asking for the appropriation of a new hose carriage to that company, as the carriage now in use is worn out and unfit for service. Accompanying the petition was the following resolution:

Resolved—By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny that the petition of the members of the Hope Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company for an appropriation of seven hundred dollars for the purchase of a hose carriage, be and is hereby granted.

Mr. Faulhaber moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cutler moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, with power to act. The yeas and nays were called on this motion, which resulted in its adoption by a vote of nine yeas to eight nays.

S. C. concurred with action of C. C. provided "power to act" be stricken out.

WATER PIPE.

The chair read a petition from the residents of Sheffield street, praying that a water pipe be placed on that street before it is graded and paved. Referred to the Committee on Water in conjunction with the Committee on Streets.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from the residents of Tomata street, in the Third ward, asking that the name of said street be changed to Linden street. Accompanying the petition was a resolution instructing the Recording Regulator to change the name of the street as prayed for. The petition was accepted and the resolution adopted.

WATER PIPE ON LONG LANE.

Mr. Drennan presented a petition from the residents of Long Lane, north of Perry street, in the Third ward, praying for the erection of a water pipe on said street. Referred to the Committee on Water.

EXTENSION OF UNION STREET.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from the citizens of the Seventh ward, praying that Union street be extended from its present terminus to North Avenue. A resolution accompanied the petition, that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. The petition was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

THE CASE OF MRS GRENINGER.

Mr. Harper, from a special committee appointed to investigate a case of charity, that of Mrs. Greninger, presented the report of the committee, accompanying which was the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be and is hereby authorized to certify, each week, a warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Mrs. Mary Greninger for the sum of four dollars, during her natural life, and charge to Contingent Fund—Appropriation No. 9.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

REPORT OF MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Dunham presented the report of the Committee on Markets, showing the following statement of the Weighmasters and Clerk of Markets for the month of June:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of markets	$947 35
James Hunter, Second ward scales	177 70
John S. Edgar, Diamond scales	191 28
Total	$1,316, 33

Accompanying the report were the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Markets be and they are hereby authrized to contract with the lowest and best bidder, for putting in a ventilator at the northeast corner of the Market House.

The committee also submitted an ordinance providing that hereafter any person or persons selling berries in the market otherwise than by measure, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one nor more than five dollars.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the resolution and ordinance adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FIRE ENGINES.

Mr. Reed presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose. The Committee reported they had before them the resolution to purchase a lot in the Sixth Ward, on which to erect an engine house, which was referred to them, and at the suggestion of a majority of the members of Council from the Manchester district, they would report in favor of deferring action in the matter until the water pipe is laid in said district. The Committee approved of the action of the Hope Fire Company in making semi-annual returns of the fires in which they participated, and hoped the system would be adopted by all the fire companies in the city.

The Committee also submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Engines be authorized to purchase an additional Fire Alarm Box and necessary telegraph wire and poles from Gamewell, Kennard & Co., and that they be instructed to locate said box in the neighborhood of Snyder's Hollow.

Resolved, That the Committee on Engines be authorized to employ some suitable person to take charge of the batteries connected with the Fire Alarm Telegraph, at a salary not to exceed three hundred dollars per annum.

On motion, the report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

GRADING OF GRAHAM'S ALLEY.

Mr. McDonald offered a resolution providing for the grading and paving of Graham's alley, in the Second ward. The resolution was adopted.

GAS LAMPS IN THE THIRD WARD.

Mr. Drennan offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas be directed to have lamp posts and lamps placed at the following places in the Third Ward: Corner of Hemlock and Esplanade streets; corner of Hemlock and James streets; corner of North Avenue and Middle street; corner of North Avenue and East street; corner of Third and Middle streets; corner of East street and the line dividing the Third and Seventh Wards; corner of Third street and East Lane; corner of Third street and Middle alley; corner of Chestnut street and Long alley; corner of Chestnut and Pike streets; corner of Perry street and Spring alley; corner of Green street and Spring alley; corner of East Lane and Perry streets; corner of West and First streets.

After an exciting discussion, the resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Gas.

WATER PIPE ON SEDGWICK STREET.

Mr. Dill offered a resolution instructing the Water Committee to erect a water pipe on Sedgwick street, from Franklin to Railroad streets, a distance of three hundred feet. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Water.

CHANGING THE NAME OF STREETS.

Mr. Harper offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, There is a difficulty in consequence of several streets in the city having similar names; therefore,

Resolved, That the longest streets retain their present name, and that the shortest streets shall have their names changed.

S. C. non-concurred and appointed Messrs. Myler and Motheral as a Committee on Conference. C. C. receded and concurred in action of S. C. and appointed Messrs. Dill, Reed and Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Dill offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be instructed to report an ordinance changing the name of Chestnut street, in the Fifth Ward, to Juniata street.

THE WATER MAIN ON OHIO AVENUE.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That when the laying of water pipe in Ohio Avenue be completed, that the Committee on Water be instructed to submit a report of the actual expense per lineal foot of laying the said pipe.

STANDING COMMITTEES FROM SEVENTH WARD.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees from the Seventh Ward:

Streets and Sewers—Henry Zoller, Jr.
City Property—Simon Brahm.
Poor Farm—Conrad Reiter.
Surveys—Henry Zoller, Jr.
Appeals—Conrad Reiter.
Fire Engines—Henry Letzgus.
Wooden Buildings—Henry Letzgus.
Common Grounds—Simon Brahm.
Gas—Simon Brahm.

On motion, Council adjourned.

THE DISEASED MEAT QUESTION.

Trial of One of the Alleged Offenders—What was Done with the Crippled and Diseased Cattle and Hogs Yet a Matter of Doubt—First Day's Proceedings.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday afternoon, Henry Hirshauser, of East Liberty, was placed on trial for offering to sell in the public markets of Pittsburgh the diseased flesh of hogs, cattle and sheep. As this is the first party who has been tried for this offense, considerable interest is manifested in the trial. The case on the part of the prosecution is not yet concluded, and more facts will probably be developed to-day.

District Attorney L. B. Duff conducts the case upon the part of the prosecution, and A. M. Brown, Esq., upon the part of the defense.

The District Attorney opened the case. He said that the defendant, Mr. Henry Hirshauser, of East Liberty, was indicted under the seventy-seventh section of the Penal Code of the State of Pennsylvania. It is alleged in the first count of this indictment that he has unlawfully displayed and exposed to sale the flesh of crippled and diseased hogs, and in the second that he unlawfully exposed to sale the flesh of crippled and diseased sheep and cattle. There is no doubt that the offense for which he is indicted is frequently committed. Whether the prisoner is one of those engaged in the business is for the jury to decide. At the stock yards of East Liberty there are frequently—always, it may be said—crippled and diseased animals; they can not be taken any further, and are there disposed of at a low figure to various parties. It is alleged that this man has been in the habit of purchasing, butchering and offering them for sale. I think we will be able to prove that the animals were butchered by and sold by him in market, and that he also dealt in sheep of a similar character. If we are able to satisfy you of this fact we shall ask a verdict in our favor.

THE TESTIMONY.

The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with. Some of them being butchers who are indicted for the same offense, as a matter of course their testimony was rather guarded.

Mr. K. Martin Sworn—Direct examination—I reside in East Liberty and am employed at the stock yards at that place, am acquainted with the defendant, Mr. Hirshauser; he deals in stock.

Question—What is his business? Answer—The dead hog business; he buys dead stock; I do not know whether he is a butcher or not.

Question—What kind of stock does he buy? Answer—Cattle, sheep and hogs; have seen him buy crippled sheep and hogs and others not crippled; do not know that I ever saw him buy hogs that were diseased.

Question—What time were these purchases made? Answer—Last fall during the winter and in the spring.

Question—What do you mean by crippled stock? Answer—Stock crippled by coming in on the cars, sometimes bruised, foot sore, or with legs broken.

Question—Do you know of your own knowledge what he does with this stock. Answer—I do not, but understood he takes it away. He never to my knowledge bought diseased animals, but dealt in crippled ones.

Cross Examined—Would not call the animals diseased, because they were foot sore; have been employed at the yards two years or more, and at the present time General Superintendent of them.

Re-direct Examination—Question—Are those hogs crippled in the cars fit for butchering? Answer—Could not say as I have not seen them butchered; would prefer to see them butchered before judging about it.

Question—In this crippled list do you include those that have been worn out. Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Are there any hogs left there on account of general debility. Answer—No, sir; they are injured by being tramped on in the cars, or otherwise.

Question—Are the cattle that are left there fit for butchering?

Answer—Cannot say. They are bruised and sometimes swelled somewhat. Mr. H. has been in the habit of buying this kind of stock during the past year; he also buys good stock; I have seen him haul away dead hogs, and understood they were for manufacturing soap or oil: supposed they were for his factory.

Wm. Deems Sworn—Direct Examination.—I am employed at the stock yards at East Liberty, and am acquainted with the defendant; have seen him buying crippled stock.

Question—Have you seen him buying diseased stock? Answer—Cannot tell whether it was diseased or not; have frequently seen him buying dead stock; there was also another in opposition to him in the business; suppose he uses the dead animals to make oil of: know of his having a slaughter house but do not know of his slaughtering any crippled animals; he and Mr. Hefty are partners.

Cross-Examination—Know nothing of his private business; was never in his factory, but know that he has such an establishment; do not know that he ever bought diseased stock; know that he bought stock in Allegheny before he came to this side; have been in East Liberty nearly four years; the defendant, Hirshauser, since he has been on this side of the river has been engaged in buying dead and other stock.

Question—Do the animals arrive dead or do they die after they get there? Answer—Some are dead, and some die after they arrive; there are others engaged in the business.

Re-direct Examination—Can not say whether this stock is sold for Mr. Hirshauser, or whether it is sold as butcher's meat; under the title of crippled stock we include all such as are injured in coming on the cars.

Question, by Judge Mellon—You include by the term crippled stock, alll the animals that cannot move about. Answer—Yes, sir.

Crass-Question—They may be perfectly good as far as you know, and yet be crippled in their legs? Answer—Yes sir.

George R. Tomer sworn—Direct examination.—Reside at East Liberty and am employed at the stock yards; am acquainted with Mr. Hirshauser, but was never in his employ; he buys crippled and dead stock; by crippled stock I mean such as is generally used up by transportation, including those animals that get tramped on in the cars, get knocked down, and are in other ways injured so that they can get no further.

Question—Is this sold as butcher's meat. Answer—Not that I know of.

Question—Do you know of your own knowledge what Mr. Hirshauser does with his purchases. Answer—I do not.

Cross-Examination—Have known the defendant to buy stock in a crippled condition, but never knew of his purchasing anything unsound or unhealthy; could not give the number of animals he has bought, but he has purchased some during the present month; have paid no particular attention to it; attend to my business as a laborer in the stock yards.

Question—Is all the stock unable to travel sold to different parties. Answer—Yes, sir; do not know what is done with it any further than it is sold.

Question by Judge Mellon—At the yards, do you call all stock unable to go about crippled stock? Andwer—We do.

Henry Conner, sworn—Direct Examination—Reside at East Liberty and am acquainted with the defendant, who buys crippled stock; have seen him buy and carry away such stock, but do not know what he does with it. Witness stated on the cross-examination that he never saw the defendant butcher any cattle.

William Wolslayer sworn—direct examination: Reside in East Liberty, and worked at bricklaying in the summer, in the winter I kill hogs; am acquainted with the defendant, but have never been employed by him.

Question. What business does he follow. Answer. The butchering business, and buying crippled stock; he buys crippled stock, dead stock, and sound stock, almost everything that comes in his way; do not know what he does with the crippled stock; know he takes the dead stock to the tanks; have never been inside his slaughter-house; have seen him carry stock away in his wagon, as if going to the slaughter-house; under the head of crippled stock, we include stock that cannot travel.

Question—Is it butchering stock? Answer—I would not like to eat it myself. It consists of animals that have broken legs and have been crushed down in the cars; after they have laid about three or four days I would not like to eat them; have seen the defendant on his way to the slaughter house with his crippled stock; do not know where he sells his stock.

Cross-Examination—Have resided in East Liberty thirty years; the defendant has been there, I believe, three years; have not known him to butcher or offer for sale dressed meats.

Question—You said he took the animals to the tanks; what did you mean by that? Answer—He has an establishment at which he manufactures oil from dead animals.

Question—Would an animal with its leg broken be unfit for use? Answer—Do not think a broken leg the first day or so would make any difference; but suppose that in a few days, as is the case with men, inflammation would set in; have known the defendant to buy sound animals, also.

David Tomer, sworn—Direct Examination—Reside at East Liberty; have been working at the Stock Yards for the last three or four years until some three or four months since; have been a butcher; was never in the employ of the defendant, but am acquainted with him, and know of his buying and selling crippled stock; do not know what he doas with it; have seen him put it in his wagon; have been at his slaughter house, but was never there when any killing was going on; do not know what kind of animals he killed there. On the cross-examination the witness stated that he believed the defendant had an establishment for manufacturing grease, situated out the Pipetown road, on the premises owned by Mr. Kelley, and had owned about a year.

Samuel Holmes, an employee at the stock yards, was next sworn, and said he did not know what the defendant did with the crippled animals he bought, any further than he loaded them into his wagon and took them away; witness had never been to his slaughter house.

James McCubbins sworn—Direct Examination.—Am employed at East Liberty, and work at blacksmithing; am acquainted with Mr. Hirshauser.

Question—What is his business?

Answer—He buys all kinds of stock; saw him at one time buy one thousand head of sheep; don't know what he does with the stock he buys; have been at his slaughter house, but don't think I ever saw any animals there; have seen him buying stock frequently; do not know what he does with it after it leaves the yard.

On cross-examinatton witness stated that the one thousand sheep purchased were alive, and the defendant had been engaged in the business between three and four years, and has a grease factory on the Pipetown road.

Henry White, sworn—Reside in East Liberty; am acquainted with defendant; he buys stock. Question—What kind? Answer—Dead stock; do not know where his slaughter house is or what kind of animals he slaughters; do not know what he does with the dead hogs.

Cross-examination.—Q.—What does he do with the dead hogs? A.—Do not know.

[The witness was here asked if he knew whether the defendant slaughtered the dead hogs. Witness replied most emphatically in the negative—which caused considerable merriment in the court room.]

Abraham Hervey sworn:—Am a carpenter by trade and reside at Homewood station; am acquainted with defendant: think he buys all grades of stocks; don't know what he does with his stock; would call him a *general* stock dealer; believe he has a slaughter house but was never in it; do not know what kind of stock he keeps there; have weighed stock for him—fair cattle and poor cattle; never weighed any crippled animals for him.

George Gibbons was sworn and said he knew where the defendants' slaughter house was, but never saw any stock at that place.

Michael Kirtz sworn—Am a butcher and reside in the Ninth ward; defendant is a wholesale stock dealer in hogs and beeves too. I believe. Q—Did you ever purchase any beef from him? A—I did.

Q—Did you get sound meat of him? A—I do not deal in anything else.

Q—Wherere does he sell? A—Do not know. Could not say.

Q—Have you bought dressed meat of him? A—Have bought dressed meat of him last spring; have bought dressed beef, mutton and veal; never saw him offer anything but the best quality for sale; have been dealing with him for the past seven years.

Cross-Examined.—When I first knew him he was a drover; what meat I bought of him was perfectly good.

Re-Direct Examination.—Are there men who butcher and sell out in market at wholesale? Answer—Yes, sir; I never knew his selling any at retail, but understand he is getting ready to do so now. There are other men who follow the wholesale business besides him; I might buy unsound meat and not know it: by unsound meat I mean meat that is crippled and bruised; do not know whether it would do for people to eat or not. Question—Do you call it proper butchering stock? Answer—Could not say. Question—Would you buy it? Answer—No, sir, but there are people who buy it and eat it.

Frank Leffler, butcher, of Lawrenceville, was sworn, but gave no new evidence.

John Sherman, butcher, of the Seventh Ward, Allegheny, was sworn, but knew nothing about the matter.

Michael Brown, butcher, of the Seventh Ward, Allegheny, was sworn, and said that defendant dealt in stock and dressed meat, and that the defendant was in the old market house in the winter; do not know whether his stock was good or bad.

James McCallister, of Allegheny City, was sworn but knew very little about the matter.

Patrick Bannon sworn—Direct examination—Reside in McClure township and am a butcher; am acquainted with the defendant.

Q. Do you know whether he butchers? A. Have seen him and his agent selling hogs; never saw him sell any butchered cattle; have seen him sell hogs in the Pittsburgh market; have seen them offered for sale; some of them were damaged hogs; what I should call crippled hogs; have seen the defendant's men take hogs in and lay them upon the benches and there offer them for sale; have not seen them actually sold, but have seen them taken away. Mr. Bannon stated on the cross-examination that the hogs were in market in January, February and March, and he had seen defendant stand over the hogs and try to to sell them, but did not see him sell any: examined some of the hogs and found they had broken legs and were damaged hogs, from which fact he concluded they were "East Liberty hogs."

Philip Berger, Jacob Martin, Peter Tesh, James Hoag and Ernest Baze were then sworn, but no new facts were elicited.

Philip Drum, Butcher, of Pitt township, was next sworn and stated that he had seen the defendant offering meat for sale, and in reference to diseased meat said that a hog might look very well and yet not be fit to eat. One morning when I came to market I saw defendant's wagon loaded with beef standing at one of the shops that had some meat in which I would not like to eat. Some of the meat was bruised and I noticed it when passing along the curb stone; would not consider meat of that kind proper for sale. On cross-examination the witness stated precisely the same facts.

The Court here adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, when the case will be resumed and the examination of witnesses on the part of the prosecution continued.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Before Judges Thomas Mellon and E. H. Stowe.

In the case of the two Harshaws and Robert Bowman, indicted for an assault and battery upon the person of Henry Bouscher, reported yesterday, the jury were unable to decide until eleven o'clock, when they rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of Bowman and the younger Harshaw, but acquitted the old gentleman, Mr. S. B. Harshaw.

John Schoeler, Constable for Alderman Arent of Allegheny city, was tried upon a charge of assault and battery, on oath of Margaret Moller, a German lady. The prosecuting witness stated, through the interpreter, that the defendant in April last visited her house and demanded money without stating his authority, and, upon her refusing to pay, commenced taking an inventory of the property, and finally attempted to go up stairs, when she took hold of his arm. She says he then turned around and struck her. It was alleged by the defense that the constable had an execution upon the property, and conducted himself as he should under the circumstances. The jury after an absence of a few minutes found a verdict of not guilty.

Patrick McNally, of Allegheny City, was tried on a charge of keeping a ferocious dog. The prosecutor, A. H. Rowand, testified that the defendant, who resides on Sandusky street, keeps a large and ferocious dog and permits the same to run at large without a muzzle. He also stated that the dog about a year ago bit his son in the foot, injuring him seriously. It was claimed by the defense that the boys of the prosecutor had been teasing the dog and that otherwise the animal would not have bit them. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, the defendant to pay one-third and the prosecutor two-thirds of the costs.

The diseased meat trial, a report of which will be found elsewhere, was then taken up and was on trial at the adjournment of Court.

FESTIVAL AND CONCERT AT BEAVER.—A correspondent "B" writes as follows: "On the evening of the Fourth we had a festival and concert in the Seminary here, which in consequence of the inclemency of the weather was repeated on the evening of the 5th inst. The tables were burdened with all the luxuries of the season. The ice cream and lemonade were fine, and the musical department, under the personal supervision of Mr. J. B. Rhodes, was never excelled in this town of refinement and morality. Very efficient service was rendered in this department by Misses Mollie Kerr and Emma McClosky, of Freedom, Pa. A festival and concert combined is a novelty here, but as the people are all much pleased with this one, I think it will not be the last. Quite a handsome sum was realized for the benefit of the M. E. Church of this place.

TEACHERS ELECTED.—The Board of School Directors of the Third and Tenth ward Public Schools, have elected the following teachers, to serve for the ensuing term: Principal, Mr. George J. Luckey. Assistants, Misses Sarah Crooks, Sarah Hunter, N. F. Hebron, Lizzie M. Crooks, Jennie Hastings, Mattie McKnight, Mary McElroy, Emma Smith, Jennie Mitchell, Bell S. Mould, Fanny Cougher, Ida McClaren, Esther Johnston, Mattie Graham, Sarah Wallace, and Emma Young. Jas. O'Brien was re-elected Janitor.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A little girl, aged six years, named Jessie Wakeham, daughter of Prof. T. E. Wakeham, of Allegheny, died very suddenly about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. She was playing on the pavement in front of her parents' residence, No. 21 Union avenue, Allegheny, when she fell to the ground. She was carried into the house and medical aid immediately summoned, but she expired in a few moments.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor McCarthy.]

LARCENY OF A SUIT OF CLOTHES.

Charles Clark, formerly a bar keeper at Welsh's saloon in the Diamond, was yesterday afternoon arrested at McFarland's Grove, where he was attending the Bricklayer's pic nic, for the larceny of a suit of clothes. The information against him was made by William McCarthy who stated that he and Clark, fellow boarders at a house about seven miles up the Monongahela river, near Brown's Station, started for Dickson's brick works, where they work, and soon after the accused made an excuse and returned to the house, taking away a shirt, coat, vest and ring belonging to the prosecutor, and also a pair of pantaloons belonging to another young gentleman. Clark had on the clothes when arrested, and he was placed in the lock-up. He will have a hearing this morning at nine o'clock.

MORE BATHERS ARRESTED.

The Mayor's police yesterday afternoon arrested eight boys named Thomas Callahan, Michael Connelly, Charles Geiss, John Geiss, Albert Geiss, John Whalen, Geo. Steny and John Geppman, for bathing in the river within the city limits in broad daylight. They all procured security for their appearance for a hearing this morning at nine o'clock, except Callahan, Connelly and Whalen, who were committed to the lock-up.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

A FEMALE PILFERER.

A girl named Sarah Ann Metser was arrested yesterday and taken to the Allegheny Mayor's office. About two weeks since, it appears, she entered Carson's Hotel, on Ohio street, and stole from a room wearing apparel belonging to Mr. Carson's daughter, of the value of fourteen dollars. Shortly afterwards she also stole some wearing apparel from the White House, at Perrysville, kept by Mr. Thomas Costamagna. She was traced to Pine township, where she was arrested and brought to Allegheny. She was taken to the House of Refuge yesterday afternoon, on a commitment issued by Mayor Morrison.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Patrick Leonard yesterday instituted suit against Julius Dougherty, a constable in the Eighth ward, for felonious assault. The prosecutor is a carpenter and resides in Oakland township. The prosecutor owed him a dollar, and deponent alleges that while in Alderman Thomas's office, defendant came there, and after closing the shutters of the office and securing the door, he drew out a revolver and "handy billy" and threatened to kill him if he didn't pay him the dollar. Fearing that Dougherty would do him injury he paid him the dollar and was then allowed to depart. A warrant was issued, but the accused has not yet been arrested.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

AN APPRENTICE ABSCONDED.

M. Kaufman, a German barber doing business on Penn street, appeared yesterday and asked that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Thomas Lenhart, an indentured apprentice, who had absconded. Lenhart had been indentured for one year, but seemed to have abhorred the barber business, and so absconded. Officer Bell started in pursuit of the absconding apprentice.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

John Sullivan was arrested yesterday on complaint of his wife, Ellen Sullivan, for breach of the peace. He was held for a hearing.

[Before Justice Stevenson, of Manchester.]

WIFE DESERTION.

Henry Fahrkops was arrested yesterday and taken before the above magistrate, charged on oath of his wife, Mrs. Anna Fahrkops, with deserting her and refusing to provide for or contribute to the support of herself and child. After a hearing he was committed to jail to answer.

[Before Justice Kerr, of McClure Township.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Bridget Keenan made information against Mary Morgan for committing an assault and battery upon her. In default of three hundred dollars bail the accused was committed to jail for trial.

The Afflicted's Benefactor.

It has ever been the aim of this journal to recommend no one to the confidence of its readers, without a due investigation of his merits, and it is a practice that should be generally followed. Certificates of individuals at the East or West may be good in those localities, but here familiar names are required, and when such are produced, one can readily be satisfied of the worth of the individual commended. The eminent young physician, Dr. E. S. Aborn, whose skill is well established here, relies chiefly upon his acts rather than declarations, but the testimonials of such men as A. B. Stevenson, Esq., of Birmingham, W. Wagner, banker, of Morgantown, T. D. Copp, of Sinclairsville, New York, Rev. J. G. Boehm, of Meadville, F. D. Kinnear, Esq., of Franklin, Hon. Asa Faulkner and others, all well known in this vicinity, are such high recommendations of his skill in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and chest, and chronic diseases generally, that it is a positive benefit to the suffering public to lay them before them, that they may take advantage of their experience. Dr. Aborn is a thorough graduate of one of the first Universities of the country, and though comparatively a young man, has acquired by years of laborious study and practice, a most enviable reputation in his profession for skill. He has made diseases of the eye, ear and organs of the chest his special study, and has prosecuted his researches with all the zeal of one who adores his profession. His long practice in these departments has given him a knowledge, unknown to the general practitioner, however eminent, and this fact is established by the performance of many remarkable cures when none it was said could be effected. Of the truth of this assertion he has abundant and convincing testimony, and if there be any suffering from any of the diseases referred to, we would say to them, do not despair; call upon Dr. Aborn, who invites the severest practical test of his professional ability, and if there is the remotest chance for cure he will perform it. More could be cheerfully said of the Doctor's eminent professional ability, but space forbids, and we can only urge the afflicted to call at his office, 134 Smithfield street, and consult him.

The New Dining Rooms Under the Opera House.

Yesterday a grand dinner was served up at the new and elegant dining-rooms of Messrs. Walsh and McCafferty, under the New Opera House, a few doors from the COMMERCIAL office. It was given to the members of the Oil Refiners Association, by the new proprietors of the establishment, and the splendid variety and true liberality which characterized the affair, speaks volumes in praise of Messrs. Walsh and McCafferty. They have recently taken possession of this well-known house, and thoroughly remodeled renovated and re-furnished it, and it is not now surpassed by any other similar concern in the city, but, on the contrary, we think that it may be justly regarded as a representative establishment. The dinner given yesterday proved that the new proprietors are experienced men, who know precisely how to cater to the taste and judgment of the public in the matter of substantial eating. The table was literally crowded with an assortment of fish, flesh and fowl, served up in really magnificent style, and, together with the necessary and usual concomitants of a well prepared dinner table, it presented a very delicious and tempting appearance. The wines, liquors and cigars which followed, after the "cloth was removed," were equally fine, and the guests unanimously agreed that they had never before partaken of a dinner in this city, which was so entirely complete in every detail, and so satisfactory to the inner man. We have only to add that the dinner was a single example of what the new proprietors are doing every day, and as they serve up the best meals in the city, we have no doubt of their success in their new location. We wish them prosperity, and cordially direct the attention of our readers to their establishment.

EAST BIRMINGHAM SEWER.—The sewer extending along Sarah street, in the upper part of the borough of East Birmingham, from Railroad to Harmony street, and from the centre of Sarah street to the Monongahela river, authorized by Council, is now in progress of construction. The work has been under contract since the middle of June. The sewer is two thousand feet long. It will take about three months to complete it.

CARD.—The undersigned would respectfully announce that his hours for consultation are from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 8 P. M. As an especial favor he would request that his patients call between those hours. Many who call as late as from 8 to 10 P. M. are imposing upon the only two hours which he has for recreation. Very respectfully,

E. S. ABORN, M. D.,
134 Smithfield street.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.—By referring to another part of to-day's paper, our readers will find the advertisement of the Great American Tea Co., corner of Diamond and Union street, in which their price list is given. The Teas of this house are bought by the *cargo*, and are sold at the figures named in the advertisement. Be sure to read it.

ALL DISEASES are aggravated more or less by indigestion. In all cases, the first thing in order to remove disease, is to regulate the stomach and bowels. No better general cathartic can be administered for this purpose than Wilson's Pills. Sold by all the principal druggists in the United States.

OAKLAND RAILROAD CO.—On and after Monday, 14th inst., this Company have determined upon running on Sundays, every ten minutes during the day, cars from Oakland Station to the Court House, stopping at and leaving the foot of Wylie street. This will be a very great accommodation to the public, especially to those who desire to attend church service.

Change of Agency!

As we have given up, several months ago, by our free will and determination, for sufficient reasons, the agency for Decker's Pianos, and accepted instead of them, as early as April 20th, the agency for Theodore Marschall's Celebrated Piano, we think it quite unfair from Messrs. Decker to say that they have *transferred* the agency *from us* to somebody else. This is about as unfair as it is to warrant a piano for seven years, and to refuse to make the necessary repairs. We have the satisfaction that we acted as gentlemen towards our customers. Can Messrs. Decker say the same.

Hoffman, Hoene & Co., sole agents for Theodore Marschall's Pianos.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A DRUGGIST.—The subscriber offers for sale his Drug Store and fixtures, a well selected stock and a very good trade. It is one of the finest finished Drug Rooms in the State. Terms reasonable. H. B. Martin. Hollidaysburg, Pa.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS that keep a close watch on their interests, will find it pays to buy patent medicines and perfumery at McClarran & McKennan's drug store.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate these pests, if its use is persevered in. Beware of bogus Fly-Paper, which some dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing. Don't be swindled. Ask for Dutcher's, which is sold by all live druggists. eod

THE THIRD ANNUAL SESSION of the Normal Music School, under Prof. A. N. Johnson, will commence in the Seminary, at Beaver, July 23.
MWF R. T. TAYLOR.

Change of Agency.

"NEW YORK, July 6, 1867.—We hereby notify the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have transferred the Agency for the sale of our Pianos from Messrs. Hoffman, Hoene & Co., to Mr. C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street. Mr. Mellor will furnish our Pianos at the same prices as they are sold at our warehouse.
"DECKER BROS."

From the above the public will know that hereafter the Decker Bro.'s Pianos are *only* to be found at Mr. Mellor's warerooms. Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano, should not fail to examine the Deckers'. MWF

THE DISEASE OF AMERICA.—Dyspepsia is said to be the disease of America. Its victims may be found in all stations of life. The poor as well as the rich are sufferers from its life-destroying influence. The symptoms of this disease vary greatly in the different stages of the complaint. It generally commences with a sensation of fullness after eating, and a changeable, diminished, or lost appetite. In some instances the appetite is voracious, and when—in obedience to its promptings—a large portion of food is taken into the stomach, pain follows in that region, with general distress, nervousness and nausea. Flatulency and heart-burn invariably attend this disease. For all these symptoms HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will be found an invaluable household remedy, as its alterative, corrective and restorative properties are derived exclusively from roots and plants, the virtues of which are acknowledged by pharmaceutics and physicians. Separately they have often been prescribed by the profession, but were never combined until Dr. Hostetter gave to the world his HEALTH-RESTORING BITTERS, which have proved a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and its attendant evils.

DIED:

PHILIPS—On Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, ISAAC PHILIPS, aged 56 years, 3 months.

Funeral will take place from his late residence in McKeesport on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

THOMPSON—On Thursday, July 11th, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. MARY PARK THOMPSON, relict of the late Samuel Thompson.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John D. Herron, Herron's Hill, Minersville, on SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Carriages will start from Fairman & Sampson's, seventh street, at 2 o'clock.

50,000 WHEELER & WILSON
LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

Sold last year, being nearly equal to the sale of all others combined. Satisfaction guaranteed to all persons purchasing from us.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
27 Fifth street.

ROSSTON'S
INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Grocers.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O-M., &c.
For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
Government Securities.
SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
Bonds on hand for Delivery.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 11th, 1867.

There has been but little movement in any of the local securities since they were divested of the July dividend. Those that were offered on Tuesday evening at auction, were held at fully the advanced prices, and what were sold brought full round rates.

—Since the late advance in the oil market we notice some stir among a few of the live oil companies. Old Columbia, that has been so sluggish for the past few months, pleases her stockholders with a one and a half per cent. dividend—the smallest favors thankfully received: and we are informed to-day by a letter from Philadelphia, received by Messrs. S. McClean & Co., Brokers, that the Dalzell Oil Company has declared a dividend of two per cent. on their reduced capital stock, payable on and after the 18th instant. The capital of this company is reduced from two millions to four hundred thousand dollars. Stockholders are requested to send in their old certificates to be exchanged for new ones. The McElhenny Oil Company, which is under the same management as the Dalzell, will soon announce a dividend.

—Governments continue very active and excited. The competition among the dealers is spirited, and contributes largely to the advance. The facility with which prices bound up induces speculative purchase for "a short turn." At present there is no demand of importance from foreign dealers, and the high prices of securities begin to check the demand from investors. These securities are daily more in favor, because the evils that were years ago predicted have passed, and not only left the public credit unscathed but materially improved. The annual interest is seen and felt to be within easy control, and is regularly and promptly paid in gold. Those who early put their money in Government bonds are gratified with the steady appreciation of their price, and even more willingly than at first add to their respective amounts by re-investment of interest and otherwise. The New York rates received to-day at McVay & Co.'s banking house show the following figures:

U. S. 6s 1881	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	109⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	108⅛
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	108⅛
June 7-30s	108
July 7-30s	108
Gold	138⅜
New U. S. '67 5-20's	108⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United State Securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	110⅝
5-20s, 1862	112⅝
" 1864	109⅜
" 1865	109⅝
10-40s	102⅜
Consols	108⅜
August 7-30s	108⅜
June 7-30s	108⅜
July 7-30s	108⅜
December Compounds, 1864	117⅜
Gold	138⅜
New 5-20s, '67	108⅜

—The railway list continues excited. Prices are regulated in an unusual degree by speculative action. Real values do not regulate quotations, and the tendency to higher figures is very apparent. The list to-day received at Mr. Bryan's shows a marked advance in Erie:

Michigan Southern	83¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	93¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	103⅛
Erie Railroad	71¾
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	98½
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	46¾
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	68¾
New York Central Railroad	105½
Reading Railroad	105¾

—The National Unadilla Bank, of New York, is closing up its business. The Controller of the Currency granted it authority to liquidate its affairs about ten days since.

—The receipts for customs, and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in the city of New York for the expired portion of the week have been as follows:

	Custom House. Receipts.	Sub-Treasury. Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.
July 8	$269,964	$8,855,876	$10,440,392	$128,908,666
July 9	497,000	1,412,018	13,197,213	117,122,874

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

MILWAUKEE FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 8, 1867.

During the past week the grain and flour market has been fluctuating and unsettled. The reduced amount of grain in store and the diminishing receipts have had a tendency to promote a speculative disposition and make the control of stock an easy matter in the hands of a few who naturally manipulate the market, to their own advantage. While this speculative direction of trade takes away proper and natural life, the advantages secured by the few cannot be grumbled at, and the only objecting ones must be those who stand upon the outside edge of the circle and vainly hope for admission. In the wheat "ring" the majority of sales have been on time, and "seller's option" or "buyer's option," are more familiar expressions than "spot" or "regular." That this market condition, or rather want of condition must continue, is certain, until we have such a supply of grain here and so distributed as to make the many as powerful in the market as the few. That this will be the case in the coming crop, is as certain as uncertain things can be, and we begin to look forward with something more than hope to an abundant harvest. Spirited little controversies are beginning to find their way into the newspapers, in an effort to solve the crop problem—assertions upon the one side of "abundant promise," upon the other "slim fields and poor prospect." As far, however, as intelligence can be received from the various sections of country which are considered the best grain growing districts, we can gather nothing to dampen the hope of a fine harvest, while in additional acres planted, propitious weather and genial rains we have every promise. It seems useless to deny or magnify the crop prospect for the purpose of bolstering up or pulling down either present or future markets, as it is evident that we shall dispense with prospective benefits in present trade, and as to the future, the market will arrange itself just according to its capacity to increase or decrease prices, and grain shall be "worth what it will bring."

The lowest figure reached in wheat during the week past, was $1 91 for No. 2, while to-day it has touched $2 14 for No. 2, declining to $2 11½; No. 1, $2 33; No. 3, $1 80, S. O. all week, $2 11½, 127,000 bushels in store. Flour firm and higher, with a good demand for good brands, which are scarce. Fresh ground flours are more sought after, while old ground is looked upon with some distrust; City spring double extras are held at $11@11 50, Country spring double extras $10@10 37½; extras nominal at $9 50@10 00. Coarse grains advancing. Oats—No. 2, 60c. Corn—No. 1, old, 83c; No. 2, old, 78c; No. 1, new, 79c. Rye irregular; $1 03@1 04½.

Receipts of wheat during past week, 92,096 bush; shipments, 72,004 bush.

Grain freights, 4½c on wheat to Buffalo; 8½c to Oswego. Very Respectfully,
MOWER, CHURCH & BELL.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, July 11, 1867.

There was a slight increase in the volume of trade in our general markets to-day. Flour is still advancing. Isaiah Dickey & Co. have received at their warehouse on Water street, a large consignment of Flour made from Tennessee wheat, which they are selling singly at $16 ⅌ barrel and to the trade at $15 ⅌ barrel. Large consignments are on the way to the same firm. The stock of good brands of spring Wheat Flour is getting very low. Groceries are generally active and Sugar and Coffee advanced in prices. There is a good trade doing in Bacon and prices have advanced considerably, S. C. Hams being quoted to-day, at 20c ⅌ lb. Corn and Rye continue inactive.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce per river and railroad since our last were as follows: Flour, 1,945 bbls; cheese, 36 bxs; wheat, 985 sks; rye, 610 sks; oats, 1,001 sks, and butter 12 pkgs.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

FLOUR—Prices are still advancing, as good brands are almost out of the reach of dealers. The supply is hardly adequate to the demand, and many mills are reported as having sold ahead. There is not so much change to note in prices here as in Chicago. We note sales by one house here to-day of 1,500 bbls, at prices ranging from $11 25@12 00 for spring and $12 75@13 00 for Jenkins's Lilly and Eureka brands. The Tennessee new wheat flour received by Isaiah Dickey & Co. is selling wholesale at $15 00 ⅌ bbl and $16 00 at retail.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 95c@$1 00 ⅌ bush.

GRAIN—No reported sales of wheat. Corn continues inactive. We note a sale of 200 bush shelled, from store, at 90c ⅌ bush. Oats are in good demand and rather scarce. We note sales of 2 cars, on the platform, at 70c, 1 car on the track at 73c ⅌ bush; 400 bush from store at 72c, and a small lot from store at 75c ⅌ bush to dealers. We have reported sales of 1 car rye at $1 25 and 1 do at $1 30 ⅌ bush.

BACON, ETC—There is a good trade doing, and prices of sugar cured canvassed hams have advanced to 20c. We quote S. C. shoulders at 14c; clear sides at 13c; rib sides 12@12½c; dried beef at 24½c, and shoulders at 10½@10¾c ⅌ lb.

CANNED TOMATOES—We note sales of 3-lb can tomatoes at $2 50 ⅌ doz.

DRIED PEACHES—Market very dull at 10@12c ⅌ lb.

DRIED APPLES—We quote at 6c ⅌ lb.

APPLES—We note sales of 17 bbls new eastern apples at $6 ⅌ bbl.

POTATOES—We quote old peach blow potatoes at $1 ⅌ bushel. New eastern potatoes are coming in freely. We note sales of 25 bbls at $5@5 50 ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER—We quote choice roll in good order at 16@17c ⅌ lb, and packed at the same figures.

EGGS—Prices are higher. We note sales of 38 bbls at 20c ⅌ dozen.

CHEESE—We quote W. R. at 13@14c; Factory at 15c; Goshen at 16@18c, and Hamburg at 14c ⅌ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 12, 1867.

BUSINESS—Yesterday was very active; a large amount of oil was disposed of, principally tank and first bulk rise delivery. Some of the large refiners have purchased liberally. Among the sales were 1,000 barrels of Smith's Ferry, to be delivered this week at Refinery. The advance in crude during the past two weeks ranges from ½ to 1c ⅌ gallon, closing steady with a fair demand. Dispatches were received during the afternoon reporting a further advance at Oil City to $2 55@2 60 ⅌ barrel. We find the oil men in a particularly good humor, they having just returned from the Revere House, having partaken of a splendid dinner and fixings at the expense of the new landlord, who, on taking charge, made up his mind to do the "handsome" by the oil men, who, taken as a whole, are about as clever as can be found.

The sales of crude were large. We note as follows:

1,000 bbls bulk, Smith's Ferry, this week, 7½c.
4,000 bbls bulk, Allegheny, P. T.
5,000 bbls bulk, Alegheny, first rise, 8½c.
5,000 bbls bulk, first rise, 8½c.
1,000 bbls bulk, first rise, 8½c.
2,000 bbls bulk, to arrive, ($1 ⅌ bbl paid) 8½c.
3,000 bbls bulk, first water, ($1 ⅌ bbl paid) 8½c.
6,000 bbls bulk, 1st and 2d fall rise, 40@45 gravity, ($1 ⅌ bbl paid) 8½c.
300 bbls, on the spot, 8½c.
350 bbls, to arrive, 8½c.
Later in the day sales were:
1,600 bbls bulk, Allegheny, first rise, 9c.
2,500 bbls bulk, S. O., to Nov. 1st, 9c.
1,600 bbls bulk, S. O., to Nov. 1st, 9c.
1,000 bbls bulk, before January 1st, 9c.
1,000 bbls bulk, before January 1st, 9c.
Total, 42,350 barrels.

REFINED OIL.—The market was very firm. The sales amount in the aggregate to 10,000 barrels, bonded, and all for Philadelphia delivery, July and August. The market for standard White opened at 40½c, advanced to 31c and closed at 32c, the highest figure reached for some time.

Refined Sales, Philadelphia Delivery.

500 bbls P L to W, S O, last half July, 26½c.
500 bbls P L to W, S O, last half July, 28c.
1,000 bbls S W, B O, July, 30½c.
1,000 bbls S W, B O, July, 31c.
3,000 bbls S W, spot, July, 32c.
1,500 bbls S W, B O, August, 28c.
1,000 bbls S W, B O, August, 29.
500 bbls S W, B O, August, 29c.
500 bbls S W, B O, August, 29c.
500 bbls S W, B O, August, 29c.
10,000 barrels.

Recapitulation.

Crude sales, barrels	42,350
Refined sales, barrels	10,000
	52,350

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

W. A. Sneathen........1,546 | Fisher & Bro........500
1,364

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

J Myer & Co, 200 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Liberty Oil Works, 217 bbls ref. to Brewer, Burke & Co, Philadelphia.
J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 203 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
McKeown & Bro, 110 bbls refined, to W G Warden, Phila.
Wightman & Anderson, 50 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Phila.
O B Jones, 165 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Phila.
Lucesco Oil Co, 114 bbls ref to Brewer, Burke & Co, Phila.
Lockhart & Frew, 611 bbls ref., Phila.
Clark & Sumner, 557 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Montzheimer, Koehler & Co, 159 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro & Co., 429 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 23 bbls ref to W G Warden, Phila.
W. P. Logan, 160 bbls ref. to W.P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.
Union Ref. & St. Co, 9 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
A D Miller, 43 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
J Miller & Co, 113 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Kier, Moore & Co, 500 bbls ref to D L Miller, Phila.
A D Miller, 43 bbls refined, to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Oil City Oil Report

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, July 11, 1867.

Oil market excited and unsettled, closing nominally at $2 50. We quote two sales to-day at $2 40, delivered here. Prices on the creek are firm at $2 00@2 15 at well and $2 25@2 30 on cars. L.

PENNSLYVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 11, 1867.

CATTLE—The market during the week was well supplied notwithstanding the intervention of the holiday. The sales were largely in excess of the previous week, whilst prices have undergone a decline. The extreme rates were $5 30@8 35, closing with the advantage on the side of buyers. The operations for the past two week's were:

July 3	375	$5 25@9 00
July 11	557	5 30@8 35

Being an increase in sales of 182 head.

HOGS—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The operations of the week show a large increase over the previous week amounting in the aggregate to 1,315 head. The prices of the better descriptions were a shade higher. The operations for the past two week's were as follows:

July 3	1,688	$5 50@7 00
July 11	3,003	5 50@7 45

SHEEP—The week's sales were the largest we have noted for a long time, showing a wide range of prices. One lot of 230 head—a hard parcel—was disposed of at $49 for the whole—pretty cheap, that. The sales for the past two weeks are as follows:

July 3d	4,441	$4 00@5 75
July 10th	16,741	$3 50@5 65

being an increase in sales for the week of 12,300 head.

Shipped for Eastern markets from Pennsylvania Central stock yards during tee week ending July 9, 1867:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Philadelphia	647	2,435	5,388	50
New York & Phila.	80		2,025	
N. Y. & Allent'n	1,418	2,350	6,694	72
Baltimore		502		16
Local stations	191	102	2,073	21
Totals	2,336	5,389	16,175	159

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
W Colter	J K Nesby	4	2,852	$6 00
Clifford	McArdle	34	34,000	8 00
J Rothschilds	R Mayne	15	21,400	7 50
P Klements	J McArdle	4	4,100	7 00
L Rothschilds	Hahn	3	3,750	8 37
L Rothscolds	R Mayne	16	20,700	7 00
W Johnson	T Mooney	31	39,350	8 25
Bean	Clifford	12	7,500	6 25
Marks & T	Shimps & Co	17	17,165	6 50
Rucks	J McArdle	19	18,400	5 50
P Shamberg	Hose	13	12,250	6 55
S Christ	P Klements	31	28,200	6 25
P Klements	L Shamberg	2	2,300	7 00
P Klements	P Duffy	2	2,000	7 00
R Phillips	Shimps & Co	20	18,550	6 12
W Colter	L Shamberg	2	1,900	7 00
Lafferty	S Knox	22	24,300	7 50
J Thompson	Smith & Moony	22	32,075	8 30
Wheat & Smith	R Mayne	50	57,575	7 75
Lafferty	J Hathaway	17	21,575	7 87
W Duffy	J Kelley	18	18,275	6 75
Hedges & Taylor	Love	2	4,875	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Love	29	22,700	6 00
Kirkpatrick	H Miller	16	18,550	6 50
J Morgan	H Miller	64	78,375	8 35
W Friend	T Mooney	11	12,725	8 00
W Friend	T Mooney	4	4,250	6 50
A K Eddy	G Dilfer	21	15,350	6 00
McCoy	Mooney & M	32	42,000	8 20

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Halligan & Co	Pidcock	51	9,300	$6 60
J H Thompson	Pidcock	13	2,300	6 75
Loffery & Co	Pidcock	111	10,025	6 25
Crouse & Co	Pidcock	13	2,525	6 30
Crum for Scott	Crouse & Co	54	12,460	6 85
Pidcock	Crouse & Co	33	6,475	7 00
A Flory	Crouse & Co	87	18,916	6 75
J H Combs & Co	Singer & Im	112	22,630	6 85
Messenger & Co	Singer & Im	158	43,565	7 12
L A Philips	Singer & Im	51	22,535	7 25
L A Phillips	Singer & Im	88	22,290	7 37
A Warner	Singer & Im	90	22,650	7 25
R Keyes	Singer & Im	7	1,940	7 25
John Hesket	Singer & Im	103	21,670	7 50
J Kirkpatrick	Singer & Im	4	855	7 00
Thos Wiggins	Singer & Im	47	10,675	6 90
Orr Imhoff	Singer & Im	52	11,565	7 45
Orr Imhoff	Singer & Im	171	40,375	7 45
John Gell	C M Keys	105	20,160	6 75
J Fry	C M Keys	110	21,735	6 85
A N Quicks	C M Keys	54	11,700	6 85
Thomas Glass	C M Keys	149	34,040	7 35
John Hogue	C M Keys	54	11,590	7 20
J Reneker	Halligan & Co	123	24,300	6 20
Lafferty	Halligan & Co	4	485	6 20
C M Keys	Lafferty	51	11,275	6 75
Lafferty	C M Keys	54	11,700	6 85
R S Keyes	R Barns	57	11,375	6 75
Emrick & Co	R Barns	19	3,790	6 30
Quick & Cox	Emrick & Co	55	10,740	6 75
R Barns	Emrick & Co	15	3,725	6 25
P H Reed	Gilchrist & Co	97	23,535	6 90
L H Phillips	Gilchrist & Co	89	23,450	6 90
L H Phillips	Gilchrist & Co	94	21,865	7 00
Messenger G&Co	Gilchrist & Co	233	62,925	7 12
L H Phillips	Gilchrist & Co	168	44,650	7 35
Given & Dalzell	Gilchrist & Co	103	23,100	7 25
A Warner	Gilchrist & Co	95	22,230	7 35
Galkire	Gilchrist & Co	48	10,310	7 40
Jno Southward	Gilchrist & Co	41	10,640	7 12

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T	Pidcock	189	15,570	$4 80
Hedges & T	Pidcock	115	8,350	4 35
Hedges & T	Pidcock	191	18,760	4 25
Hedges & T	Pidcock	205	17,235	4 35
R Graham	Pidcock	178	15,410	5 25
Erwin & Hesser	Pidcock	214	19,075	5 10
J H Thompson	Pidcock	50	3,300	5 00
A H Jeffries	Pidcock	100	8,840	5 25
G Kendey	Pidcock	221	17,810	4 90
D Scotland	Pidcock	211	17,550	4 62
Myers & Needy	Pidcock	502	46,615	5 25
H D Evans	Pidcock	301	25,770	4 70
W C Hamilton	Pidcock	398	37,395	4 80
Wentz for R	Pidcock	596	50,540	4 90
Myers & Needy	Pidcock	1193	112,800	5 10
J Mills	Pidcock	105	8,600	3 50
E W Freind	Pidcock	102	9,010	4 75
Lafferty	P Pratt	208	18,960	5 25
Lafferty	L Musselman	211	av. 86	4 00
J Robinson	Pennypacker	407	32,660	4 50
Smith & T	E L Kase	199	16,860	4 50
Smith & T	E L Kase	397	33,775	4 25
G Shober	E L Kase	101	9,025	5 00
A Still	E L Kase	152	17,225	4 25
John Weir	J H Todd	376	29,650	4 25
James Hawkins	J H Todd	188	15,725	4 37
W Blackwood	J H Todd	422	35,710	4 35
Hedges & Taylor	A Deatrich	200	16,650	4 50
S Adrian	A Deatrich	383	34,275	4 62
J Johnson	A Deatrich	148	12,765	4 75
Lafferty	A Deatrich	169	15,975	4 75
Lafferty	A Deatrich	165	14,400	4 75
A Lantz	A Deatrich	106	8,210	4 12
Smith & T	A Deatrich	206	16,940	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	A Deatrich	200	17,000	4 50
James Carnes	A Deatrich	360	32,700	4 50
Smith & T	A Deatrich	205	16,900	4 00
Myers	A Deatrich	200	17,000	4 50
Owner	A Deatrich	230	at $49 ⅌ lot	
Lloyd & Ledia	A Deatrich	214	18,325	4 25
G Holden	John Lloyd	241	17,190	4 00
Smith & T	John Lloyd	208	17,050	4 15
D Hoiser	John Lloyd	194	16,375	4 15
Smith & T	John Lloyd	195	16,550	4 15
Hedges & Taylor	John Lloyd	48	3,900	4 15
John Graham	M Young	204	17,785	4 50
W Myers	F R Davis	210	17,075	4 50
W Warner	T Clair	200	18,485	4 40
M T Swickard	J B Mitchel	437	37,800	4 60
S Hoffman	Eby & Swope	290	25,850	4 65
J Shenan	Eby & Swope	201	16,310	4 37
Lafferty	Eby & Swope	119	9,940	4 25
A A Graff	Eby & Swope	196	16,050	P. T.
Hedges & Taylor	J W Springer	202	16,650	4 60
J N Shanon	J W Springer	197	18,975	5 00
Given & Dalzell	Samuel Knox	364	35,590	4 80
Hedges & Taylor	Samuel Knox	186	17,385	4 25
C Campbell	J R Johnson	205	17,480	5 25
W E Mayes	J Raule	195	16,600	4 62
Hedges & Taylor	J Raule	241	19,550	4 15
R Hawkins	J Raule	109	8,350	4 50
J Robinson	J Raule	184	17,950	4 50
A Jones	J Raule	100	7,710	4 50
E Cole	J Raule	192	16,075	4 00
Brown & Hawk	J Ravens	157	17,055	4 75
Lafferty	R Maynes	53	4,375	4 25
Lafferty	R Maynes	166	14,960	4 12
Smith & Tomage	R Maynes	199	16,425	4 00
E L Kase	R Maynes	20	1,640	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	C S Musselman	163	14,735	4 25
Lafferty	C S Musselman	181	15,700	4 00
A Goodepboyer	R Mayer	145	12,610	4 00
Morgan	C Peirce	421	36,100	P. T.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 10.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull at $2 75 for amber Michigan. Corn 2@3c lower at 88c for No. 1, and 84c for No. 2. Oats 79c.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. Government Depository,
NO. 82 FOURTH ST.
7-30 NOTES
EXCHANGED INTO
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
On Government Terms,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 139¼@139⅜.

NEW YORK, July 11—P. M.

MONEY

Market continues easy at 4@5 ⅌ cent., with the bulk of the business at 4@5 for call loans.

STERLING EXCHANGE

Unchanged and steady at 110@110½, gold, for first-class bills.

GOLD.

American gold firm, opening at 138⅝, and closing at 139⅜. The steamship Union, for Europe to-day, took $122,194 in specie.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government Stocks are active and a shade better. The following are the closing quotations: Coupons 6s of 1881, 110¾; coupons of '65, 112; coupon 5s of '65, 109⅝; coupon 5s new of '65, 108⅛; coupon 5s of '67, 108⅛; 10-40 coupons, 102⅜; 7-30s first series, 108⅛; second and third series, 108.

STOCKS.

The market opened active, with a general advance. Considerable excitement was manifested early in the day, but more quiet at noon, and closes heavy and lower at the following quotations at 5:30 P. M: American gold, 139⅜@139¼; Ohio certificates, 26½@27; Cumberland, 40½@40¾; Quicksilver, 35@35½; Mariposa, 10½@11; Preferred, 24½@24¾; Western Union Telegraph, 49@49½; Pacific mail, 144½@144¾; Atlantic mail, 109½@109¾; New York Central, 105¼@105¾; Erie, 71@71½; Hudson River, 109@109½; Reading, 104¾@104⅞; Michigan Central, 110@111; Michigan Southern, 108½@108⅝; Illinois Central, 123½@123¾; Pittsburgh, 92½@93; Rock Island, 97¾@97⅞; Northwestern, 45½@45¾; do preferred, 68⅝@68¾; Fort Wayne, 103½@103¾; Tennessee 6s, 66½, ex-coupons; Missouri 6s, Pacific Railroad issue, 99½.

FAILURES.

Two stock firms are reported failed to-day; neither very heavy. It is also reported that another old dry goods firm suspended.

MINING MARKET

More active, prices advanced and a heavy business was transacted. Prices closed as follows: Benton, $1 00; Columbia, 45c; Gregory, $7 00; Corydon, $2 10; Grinnell, $26 30; Lacross, 90c; York Gold, $1 45; New York Gold, $7; Liberty Gold, $6; Quartz Hill, $2 00; Rocky Mountain, $1 00; Smith & Parmelee, $5 25; Texas, 18c; Wallkill, 54c; Davidson, $1 55.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 11, 1867.

FLOUR—Firmer and 15@25c higher, at $9@11 for spring extras.

WHEAT—2@3c lower for regular No. 2; sales at $1 89@1 90.

CORN—Fairly active and 1@1½c lower, at 84@85c for No. 1; 80½@81½c for No. 2.

OATS—Quiet at 56½@58c for No. 2.

RYE—Firm and 1@2c higher, at $1 10@1 12 for No. 1.

BARLEY—50@55c delivered.

PROVISIONS—Firm and more active: Mess Pork $21 50@22 00. Lard 11½@11¾c.

BEEF CATTLE—15@25c higher, at $7@7 60 for fair to good smooth shipping.

HOGS—Moderately active and 5@10c lower, at $5 80@6 15 for good to choice grades.

SHEEP—Dull and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cotton steady; sales 900 bales at 26½c for middling. Flour 15@25c better, the advance chiefly on high grades; sales 2,400 bbls at $7@8 40 for superfine State and western; $8 60@10 40 for extra; $10 80@12 30 for choice western; $10 30@11 40 for shipping Ohio; $11 50@13 for trade brands; $9 75@12 50 for shipping St. Louis; $12 50 for winter do. the market closing quiet and firm; California firmer; sales 800 sacks and bbls at $11 50@12 10. Rye flour—sales 500 bbls at $7@9. Whisky quiet and steady. Grain—Receipts of wheat 22,250 bush; market 2@3c better, the advance chiefly on winter; sales 43,500 bush at $2 32½ for No. 2 Milwaukee; $2 47 for Green Bay spring; $2 55@2 60 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $3 00 for new amber Georgia; $3 10 for winter amber State; $3 05@3 15 for white California. Rye firm; sales 1,500 bush State at $1 69. Barley quiet. Malt dull. Sales 6,000 bushels Canada Peas in bond at $1 15. Receipts of Corn, 241,907 bush; Corn market 1@2c lower; sales 146,000 bush at $1 05@1 08 for new mixed Western, the latter an extreme; 91c@$1 04 for unsound, and $1 00@1 05 for kiln dried; $1 12 for handsome white western. Receipts of Oats 83,735 bush; market unchanged; sales 36,000 bush at 82@83c for western; 85c for Milwaukee; 92c for Ohio and State. Rice quiet, at 11½@12½c for Carolina. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales 1,000 hhds Cuba at 11½@13c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet at 30@55c for new crop. Petroleum dull at 16½@17c for crude, and 28c for refined in bond. Provisions—Pork irregular, closing more firmly; sales 6,450 bbls at $22 25@22 35½c for new mess, closing at $22 45, regular; $21 50 for old mess; $19 for prime; $21 50 for prime mess. Beef firm; sales 290 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams dull at $38@39 00. Bacon steady; sales 403 boxes Cumberland cut at 12½@12¾c. Cut meats firmer; sales 384 packages at 9½@10¼c for shoulders, and 12½@14¾c for hams; plain bagged hams 17½c. Lard firm; sales 1,050 bbls at 11½@12¾c for new. Butter quiet at 10@21c for Ohio; 12@26c for State. Cheese 7@14½c. Freights more active; 45,000 bushels corn per steamer at 5d.

LATEST—5 P. M.—Flour closed 15@20c better on high grades, and steady for medium, but dull for common and inferior. Wheat closed 3@5c better for winter, and very firm for spring: No. 2 spring $2 20@2 38; No. 1 spring $2 56@2 60. Rye closed quiet. Oats quiet at 81@83c for western; 91@92c for Ohio. Corn closed heavy; new mixed western, good to prime, $1 04@1 06; for choice $1 07. Pork closed active and higher; sales 1,200 bbls mess at $22 62@22 68¾c cash and regular, closing with sellers at $22 65 and buyers at $22 60. Beef quiet and firm. Cut meats closed with an upward tendency. Bacon closed firm at 11c for Cumberland, and 11½c for short rib. Lard closed firm at 12½@12¾c for fair to prime steam, and 12½@12¾c for kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Flour firmer for the higher grades, and prices advanced 25c; family to fancy $12 25@14; the stock is quite small and there is some difficulty in getting good in any quantity; receipts 835 bbls; shipments 798 bbls. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 new red sold at $2 40, and No. 1 old at $2 50; 3,000 bush new Kentucky white sold at $2 60, to be delivered 20 days hence; receipts 1,080 bush; shipments 2,026 bush. Corn unchanged and firm; sales of No. 1 at 75@76c: receipts 844 bush; shipments 1,902 bush. Oats less firm; supply better; No. 1 77@78c; receipts 1,947 bush; shipments none. Rye scarce and saleable at $1 25 for No. 1; receipts 60 bush; no shipments. Cotton 23@23½c for middling; demand light: receipts none; shipments 324 bales. Whisky unchanged and steady at 30c in bond; receipts 850 bbls; shipments 184 bbls. Mess pork firmer, and prices advanced to $22 50, and at the close no sales at this rate; shipments 68 bbls. Bulk meats are held firmly at 9@11c. For shoulders and sides, and bacon 10, 12, 12½@13c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides: demand not large. Hams firm at 17c for common and 20c for best brands sugar cured. Lard held more firmly at 11½c without sales; demand at 11½@11¾c: the demand is speculative. Butter steady at 14@16c for central Ohio, and 17@18c for Western Reserve. Cheese steady at 12@13c. Flaxseed dull at $2 20. Linseed Oil dull at $1 42. Sugar firmer, especially refined, which is ⅛@¼c higher. Coffee unchanged and quiet at 25½@28c for fair to choice Rio. Gold closed at $1 38¾ buying. The demand for money is fully up to the supply at 8@10 per cent for first class paper. Exchange dull at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. There is a large demand for bulk meats; the sales reach 400,000 pounds at 11c for sides, and 9c for shoulders. Lard is now held at 12c, with buyers at 11½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Dry goods market still inactive, though there is considerably more speculative inquiry for woolen goods, but at generally low and unprofitable prices, which most are unwilling to accept. Cotton goods hold their own. There are reports of numerous failures, some of which are wholly in the foreign trade. The failure of Geo. A. Wicks & Co. is the largest that has occurred here for many years, but is found to be of less magnitude than at first announced. The liabilities of the firm are $1,773,287, against gross assets of $1,426,196, showing a deficiency of $347,091. Tomorrow the creditors meet for final adjustment, and we understand it to be decided the firm is to pay 65 cents on the dollar. Heavy brown sheetings steady and in moderate request at 17½@18c for best makes; Wamsutta bleached muslins sell at 30c; Hill's 25c; Ballou & Son's 17c. Otis AXA Denims, 28c; Warren & Brown, 26c; Cordi's BB ticks, 17½c; Swift River, 17½c: New York Mills cottonades, 32½c for double and twist, and madder prints 9@19c, as to quality.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Tobacco active at $5 50@10 50 for common to medium leaf; $5 50@20 for fillers; $10@15 for black wrappers; $25@45 for good and bright leaf. Cotton—Nothing doing. Hemp unchanged. Flour better feeling; extra $9@10 50; double extra $9 50@13 50; choice and fancy $14@15. Wheat lower and irregular, opening at $2 30@2 50; choice new closed at $2 20@2 25. Corn drooping and closed lower and unsettled; sales were made at 84c@$1. Oats higher at 80@83c. Provisions continue buoyant; mess pork $23. There is a speculative movement in bacon shoulders at 9½@10c; sugar cured hams 18½@19c: 120,000 lbs clear sides for last half of July, and first half August sold at 13c; 100,000 lbs do for September at 13½c. Lard 13c for choice keg. Whisky firm at $2 for free.

Oswego Market

OSWEGO, July 11.—Flour active and steady: sales 210 bbls at $12 for No. 1 spring; $13 for red winter; $14 for white, and $10 for double extra. Wheat dull; sales 2,000 bush No. 2, Chicago spring at $2 20. Corn quiet; held at 96@98c for No. 1. Other grains inactive. Shorts $20@25. Canal freights unchanged. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston 70c; to Albany, 50c; to New York by river and rail, 60c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Superfine flour $8; choice $11. New wheat steady at $2. Corn delivered 95@98c. Oats in bulk 85c. Mess pork advanced to $23. Bacon—shoulders 10@10½c packed; clear sides 13¼@13½c; fancy hams 18½c. Sugar—refined advanced ½c. Raw whisky in bond 30c.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. To-day's steamer carries five hundred barrels to New York. Wheat quiet and unchanged; transactions unimportant. Barley active at $1 10@1 15. Legal tenders 72¼.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Flour firm; city XX $11 50@12 00; country do, $10 50@10 75; X $10@10 50. Wheat quiet at $2 40 for No. 1, $2 22 for No. 2, $1 95½ for 3, and $1 40 for rejected. Oats firm at 68c for No. 1; 62c for No. 2. Corn steady at 85c for No. 1.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Petroleum excited; Crude 15½@16c; Refined 28@30c. Flour firmer; high grades advancing. Wheat scarce; Red $3 00@2 85. Rye $1 59. Corn advanced 2c; Yellow $1 18. Oats 90c. Provisions advancing. Whisky 30c.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 11, 1867.

CATTLE.—The market was but poorly supplied during the week, the entire offering being estimated at about 300 head. The number of dealers present was very small. This, however, is always the situation of affairs during holiday times, as most of the large operators were at home enjoying the National holiday. The small amount offered tended to sustain the present rates. The advance over last week was 25 cents per cwt., not a large one considering the limited number offered. The rates and sales for the past two weeks were:

July 3d	540	$4 50@8 50
July 11th	206	4 75@8 75

Being a falling off in sales of 334 head as compared with the previous week.

HOGS—Dull buyers appear to have absented themselves. The only operations were a few head for retailing purposes at rates about the same as the previous week. The operations were:

July 3d	60	$6 25@7 00
July 11th	50	6 00@7 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change, as relates to prices, whilst the demand has fallen off. Sheep sold at $4, $5@6 ⅌ cwt, being the extremes. Lambs ranged from $2, $3@3 50 ⅌ head as ⅌ size and condition. The operations for the past week were:

July 3d	240	$4 50@6 00
July 11th	150	4 50@6 00

Being a falling off in sales of 90 head.

Transactions in cattle ⅌ cwt.

L. Rothchilds sold, in lots principally, to city butchers, 35 head, at $7 50@8 25 ⅌ cwt.

Glass & Lafferty sold 37 head at $5 00@7 50 ⅌ cwt. Also for another party, 39 head at $4 75@8 12 ⅌ cwt.

Krous & Haas sold 50 head, in lots, at $7 00@8 75 ⅌ cwt, for Ohio stockers.

P. Klemen sold 35 head of medium Illinois cattle at $7 40 ⅌ cwt.

John Kerwin sold 10 head at $6 50@7 00 ⅌ cwt.

Other small lots were disposed of, but we could not learn the particulars.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—The river is falling, with three feet five inches in the canal.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Leclaire No. 2..........Saint..........Parkersburg.

Departed.

Petrolia..........Donaldson..........Dam No. 4.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Business on the landing was very dull since the heavy boats have drawn off. Shipments are now made principally by rail to most points. The light draught steamer Petrolia has been chartered by Captain P. Donaldson, and placed in the trade between this place and Lock No. 4, and will leave daily at 4 P. M. She left last evening at 4 P. M. with a good trip, and will leave daily at that hour until further notice. The steamer Monitor and barges are announced for Cincinnati.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.—Call the machinery of the Great Republic new fangled; call them what you please. We will impart a secret to the *Courier* provided he will not mention it.

The Great Republic fuel bill from St. Louis to New Orleans and back, the round trip, has never exceeded $35 00, whilst the Richmond exceeds $60 00. You may call the machinery what you please, a saving of $5,000 per month amounts to $60,000 per year. Not a bad profit. The Great Republic has proved her speed and capacity. The builder of the machinery is very confident that her fuel bill will yet be reduced to $25 00 the round trip. After this, does any person doubt the success of the Great Republic?

THE steamer Westmoreland, Captain Evans, arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday from New Orleans.

CAPT. H. CAMBELL left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh in Wednesday's train.

THE steamers Camelia and Edinburg have been chartered in the Cincinnati and Portsmouth trade in place of the Boston.

THE Chippewa Falls, recently, in the Minnesota river, sprung a leak. She was kept from sinking by a portion of her cargo being thrown overboard.

WE learn that the Magenta has been withdrawn from the New Orleans and Vicksburg trade, and is to ply between New Orleans and St. Louis.

THE Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Great Republic came out with an excellent load, and added here considerably over one hundred tons.

THE Mary McDonald takes two hundred tons of Government freight from St. Louis to Little Rock, at twenty-eight and a half cents per one hundred pounds.

THE Lizzie Gill, a St. Louis steamer, is to have her hull cut across into four parts and reunited. The purpose is to lengthen the hull considerably, sufficient to give it symmetrical lines, and it will be widened eight feet.

THE light draught steamer Petrolia has been chartered by Captain P. Donaldson, and will leave the mail wharf boat daily at 4 P. M., for Lock No. 4, at which point she will connect with packets running to Brownsville, Rice's Landing and Greensboro.

THE Ouachita *Telegraph* of the 27th says: The river is falling gradually at this point, but we do not look for a suspension of navigation for three or four weeks, by which time we will have communication with Vicksburg.

THE Shreveport *News* of the 29th says: During the week the water in Old Red has fallen three feet. Replanting is going on, while the rains this week will prove of the greatest gain to crops on the uplands.

THE following are the boats to be sold at St. Louis by the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company on the 15th: Ruth, W. R. Arthur, Luminary, Mollie Able, Julia, Olive Branch, Mississippi, Pauline Carroll and Continental, nine in all, and all in first class condition.

THE steamer Monitor was unavoidably detained yesterday, but will positively leave for Louisville and intermediate ports to-day at one o'clock. She takes two barges, with the trip of the Delaware. Captain M. F. Cassiday is in charge, with Oliver C. Bunting in the office. Shippers should send their freights to the Parkersburg wharfboat as early as possible.

CAIRO, July 9, 7 P. M.—The Emma No. 3 and Waunanita, Cincinnati to New Orleans, had good trips. The Clara S., from Louisville, discharges her cargo and returns from this point. The Quickstep brought to Cairo 50 bbls flour, 66 sacks corn for points below, 29 bbls whisky and a lot of sundries. She had a very large passenger trip. River stationary. Weather clear. Business dull.

CAPT. MCGILL'S new boat, building at Louisville, is to be named the Belle Lee, in honor of the daughter of Jas. Bridgeford, Esq. She is now the wife of Col. Phil. Lee, of the late Confederate army. The boat's cylinders are 34 inches in diameter, and will work a piston of nine feet stroke. The *Courier*, in speaking of the new craft, indulges in its usual predictions of what she will do when finished. Better wait, and if she has qualities, the public will find them out, and award her full praise.

WEDNESDAY'S CINCINNATI ENQUIRER ON THE SITUATION.—There has been an advance of 10c on freight to points below, over rates prevailing last week. The New Orleans pound freights are 50c; leather, 60c; stoves, 75c; flour, $1; pork, $1 50, whisky, $2; furniture, card rates. To Memphis, pound freights, 50c; ale and beer, $1 25; flour, 85c; pork and beef, $1 25; stoves, 60c; vinegar, $1 25; whisky, $1 50. To St. Louis, pound freights, 40@50c; ale and beer, $1 25; whisky, $1; vinegar, 75c; nails, 35c ⅌ keg; light freights, 50@60c.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Business is improving. Receipts increasing, and include a considerable quantity of the new crop. Competition continues to all points. Four boats are announced for the Arkansas, and not a load for one. Two hundred tons of Government freight was awarded yesterday to the Mary McDonald, at 28½ cents per one hundred pounds to Little Rock. Five boats arrived yesterday from the Missouri. The Octavia was out fifty-eight days to Benton and back, and looked like a California ship with her bags of treasure. The Shamrock reshipped 190 tons on the Burlington and 45 tons on the Columbia.

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Captain George N. Baker and Clerk W. H. Baker, of the Sherman, are in the city. Captain George, we are sorry to learn, is confined to his room at the Broadway with the chills and fever. They leave for Pittsburgh to-day. Captain Taylor, of the Anna White, left for Wheeling last evening. Captain J. B. Conway, of the Silver Cloud No. 2, arrived from Ironton yesterday morning and left for Pittsburgh in last night's train. A colored man named Wilson fell overboard from the Westmoreland at Donaldsonville, La., and was drowned, a few days since.

ON board the steamer Ida Stockdale, at Narrow Point, D. T., thirty-five miles below Muscle Shell river, June 23. EDS. COM: The Ida Stockdale arrived at Fort Benton, June 20, fifty-eight and a half days out from St. Louis, passing ten of the mountain boats. We left Benton June 20, 7 P. M.; left Octavia and Guidon in port; met the Antelope and Amaranth, 22d, at 6 A. M. at Muscle Shell river. On arriving here we found the James H. Trover out in the mud high and dry, so we take her trip and go back to Benton this afternoon. The Abeona, Captain Patterson, passed up last evening. Crew all well. T. S. C.

VERY MUCH LIKE A WHALE.—The Louisville *Courier* says: Our friend of the Memphis *Avalanche* is informed that we still think the Great Republic, the hull, or constitution, being good and sound, like another great republic we could name, would be a better boat if the new-fangled mongrel engines were thrown overboard, and good reliable Louisville engines substituted.

We think the *Courier* reporter had better set the reliable man to work on the Richmond, the boat that became sadly demoralized in a very short time in the New Orleans trade. The last trip up with the Ruth was too much. Capt. Neal discovered that his machinery had been defective all season. The Great Republic is still making two trips per month.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

E Milliken, 50 boxes cheese; J M Brush, 4 iron garden chairs; L C Roberts, 44 sacks rags; McGinnis & Co, 1 case tobacco; Eureka Oil Works, 1 bbl lubricating oil; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co, 2 boxes dry goods; J Knox, 8 pkgs agricultural implements; T C Jenkins, 675 bbls flour, 3 kegs lard; Carter, McGraw & Co, 8 boxes cheese; W J Steel & Bro, 1 bbl eggs; Hailman, Rham & Co, 1 car fire brick; Bissell & Co, 50 fire tile; H Riddle, 30 sacks chop, 20 do corn meal, 10 do rye chop, 7 do middlings, 25 do oats, 8 bbls rye flour; Atlas Works, 3 valves, Gay & Welsh, 11 boxes cheese; Little, Baird & Patton, 14 do do; J Connor, 10 do do; J D Dravo, 30 do do; William H Kirkpatrick & Co, 14 do do; S Ewart & Co, 12 do do; J Lippincott, 6 kegs lard; Godfrey & Clark, 26 bales old rope; Stewart & Langenheim, 2 bales hay; J C Bidwell, 1 car lumber; W Mullins, 53 oil bbls; G C Hussey, 1 box hardware; William Sumner & Co, 51 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines; E H Myers & Co, 31 tcs hams; William McCully & Co, 2 bxs glass; J Smith, 1 harvester; G N Hoffstott, 3 rolls leather; Edward Hazelton, 10 boxes candles; Hirkpatrick, Herron & Co, 1 bx, 1 bbl bacon, 100 bbls flour; Wm Brown, 30 do do; B B Floyd & Co, 1 car oats; S Harbaugh & Co, 32 sacks wool; Nimick & Co, 2 cars pig iron; Graff, Byers & Co, 3 do do; D Wallace, 200 bbls flour; C B Leech, 100 do do; S Lindsey Jr, & Co, 300 do do; J Grier & Co, 100 do do; Schomaker & Lang, 100 do do; Bricker & Co, 220 sks middlings; J B Canfield & Son, 250 pigs lead; Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co, 3 cars pig iron; Excelsior Flint Glass Co, 16 boxes chimneys.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—B L Fahnestock & Co, 17 sacks kegs; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 13 rolls paper; J Edil, 1 bbl earthenware; J Kohen & Bro, 4 sacks corn meal; Hahn & Hadley, 15 dozen tubs; Edward Heazelton, 5 do do; Knox & Orr, 4 do do; P Peterson, 3 stoves, &c; Stuckrath & Hare, 17 bales; Mr Fisher, 1 bbl sheep skins; Williams, 500 ft lumber; Andrew & A, 4 box hardware; R H Boggs, 75 pulleys, 5 pkgs; C Byers, 1 bbl, 9 sacks oats; E & C Maginn, 1 bbl empty bottles; Owens & Kennedy, 20 sacks oats; J M Tate, 12 do do; S M Cummings, 3 cars lumber; R Knox & Son, 236 sacks oats; M B Suydam, 6 bbls bar sheets Spang, Chalfant & Co, 1 car iron; Pusey & Stephens, 3 hams.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J S Newmyer & Co, 1 box mdse, 2 kegs lard; Bennett & Fawcett, 1 cask ware; J Gallagher, 55 bbls crude oil; J Hastings, 2 cars stone; Thomas Spencer & Co, 1 box bacon; Graff & Reiter, 9 sacks oats; Beckham & Long, 40 cast pulleys, 18 rake teeth; L H Voigt & Co, 2 bbls eggs, 176 sks oats, 22 do rye, 12 boxes cheese, 3 bbls bacon; Pettit & Newlin, 2 boxes do; J D Dorrington, 7 bbls chairs, J J Bender, 1 car nail kegs; Wesley Wilson, 60 bbls lubricating oil; Bankart & M, 3 bbls eggs, 14 do hams; F Esler, 1 bbl eggs; Arbuckle & Co, 100 bags pepper; Keymer & Bro, 6 bxs pickles, McKnight, Porter & Co, 4 cars Lake Superior iron ore; Bryan & Caughey, 3 do do; Thomas Horne & Co, 1 mel doors; J White, Jr, 7 bales hops; Spencer & McKay, 9 do do; Mccarty & Fullmer, 10 boxes pipes; M & T S Wright, 40 pieces marble; Hailman, Rham & Co, 412 blooms; Nimick & Co, 502 billets iron; W H Shoenberger & Blair, 3 cars Lake Superior iron ore; H Chase, 63 bbls crude oil; John Spear, 5 do do; Williamson & Black, 625 bushels oats; John S Dilworth & Co, 20 bxs cheese.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—John Herbert, 19 sks oats; H Woodhouse, 1 bbl iron; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 1 car brick; J W Simpson, 202 sacks oats.

Pitts, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

J S Finch, 55 bbls whisky; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 10 bales cotton; S Cooper, 2 cases tobacco; Arbuckle & Co, 25 boxes starch; Nichols & Heaps, 2 tcs hams; B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 crate kegs; J Graff & Co, 1 cask hoes; T Marrl, 1 hhd tobacco; Stewart & Langenheim, 1 car corn, 79 sks oats; Meanor & Harper, 75 sks oats, 1 box bacon, McIlheny & Hood, 3 bbls eggs; T C Jenkins, 4 kegs butter, 2 bbls eggs; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 80 bdls paper; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 1 box bacon, 1 sack dried apples, W J Steel & Bro, 10 sacks oats; Miller & Frazey, 18 do do; J S Newmyer & Co, 1 box bacon; Thos Merkel & Co, 2 cars staves; Cook & Co, 2 cars shorts; Edw Heazelton, 10 pkgs tobacco, Hegarty & Fullmer, 2 do do; J D Dravo, 10 do do; Wm Haslage & Co, 2 do do; Camp, Move & Co, 2 do do; E H Myers & Co, 30 caddies do; Shriver, Spencer & Co, 4 cases do; Mair & Davidson, 1 box hardware; H Rea; Jr, 3 tcs hams; McClarran & McKennan, 2 bxs sundries; J Woodwell & Co, 3 bxs castings.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Everson & Preston, 3 cars pig iron; Wm Flacus & Son, 1 car tan bark, 2 rolls leather; S M Kier & Co, 2 cars fire clay; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 1 car f brick; W J Woodward, 1 car stone; J Henderson, 3 boxes glassware; Scott & Gisal, 169 sacks oats; Aladdin Oil Co, 2 pump plunges; J Hoffman, 3 calves, 2 lambs; Miller, 2 bbls butter, 2 do eggs; L Hellbroner, 5 sks wool; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 3 bbls flour; Monongahela House, 5 pkgs marketing; J Grazier & Co, 4 window frames, 2 shutters, 1 bbl sash; Various owners, 2 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

W F Armstrong, 84 bdls sheet iron; Fulton, Bollman & Co, 2 cells rope; Wm McCully & Co, 2 cars sand; A & D W Chambers, 112 ft free stone; S M Wickersham, 20 tons pig iron; Kirkpatrick & Herron 1 bbl hams; R C Schmertz, 23 bxs glass; Markle, Dickson & Co, 124 bdls Commercial printing paper; W Flacus & Son, 1 car tan bark.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER LECLAIRE NO. 2—J Irwin, 42 carboys; A Hoveler & Co, 17 sks tanner scraps; Fetzer & Armstrong, 1 do eggs; Clark & Co, 18 sks wool, 8 kgs butter; Capt W F Kountz, 28 sks bran; A Ackley 84 wheel arms, 22 plank; Dilan & Gregg, 1 box mdse; J C Patterson & Co, 4,663 ft yellow pine; Graff & Reiter, 1 jar, 1 kg butter; Smith & Allen, 1 bbl eggs; J & W Wells, 94 oil bbls; J & W Fairley, 52 sks oats; W J Steel & Bro, 9 crocks, 3 kgs butter, 1 keg eggs.

TOWBOAT WANTED.

AN INTEREST IN A GOOD TOWBOAT,
In exchange for an interest in a fine Coal Works. Address,
Box 217, Pittsburgh P. O.
Giving name of Boat and amount of interest owned.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.

WE ARE FURNISHING LUMP COAL,
Of the best quality to Steamboats, at 5 cents per bushel, at the BELMONT COAL WORKS, ¼ mile below Bellair, Ohio.
HEATHERINGTON & BROS.
Belmont Coal Works, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

R. HUTCHINSON'S COAL WORKS.—TO STEAMBOATMEN.
These works are situated one and a half miles below Bellaire. Messrs. ROBERT HUTCHINSON & CO. are prepared to
FURNISH STEAMBOATS WITH LUMP COAL
of the best quality at 5 cents per bushel, and at the lowest price. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867
PITTSBURGH,
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA
MAIL LINE,
PACKET COMPANY,
Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets,
ELISHA BENNETT..........M. A. COX,
FAYETTE..........CAPT. P. DONALDSON,
GALLATIN..........CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE,
FRANKLIN..........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK,
TELEGRAPH..........CAPT. D. BOUGHER,
To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.
J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
1867. 1867.
The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
ELECTOR..........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
J. S. CUNNINGHAM, AGENT.

For Lock No. 4.
EVERY DAY AT 4 P. M.
The steamer PETROLIA, Capt. P. DONALDSON, leaves the Union Line Wharfboat EVERY DAY, at 4 P. M., making connection with Packet at Lock No. 4, for Brownsville, Rice's Landing and Greensboro.
Freights received from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

St. Louis Advertisement.
1867. 1867.
NORTHERN LINE
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.
One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY.

Cincinnati and Louisville.
For Louisville.
FRIDAY, July 12—1 P. M.
The steamer MONITOR and Barges, Capt. M. F. CASSIDAY, O. C BUNTING, Clerk, will leave for Louisville and intermediate ports, as above.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Parkersburg Wharfboat, or to
JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

J. H. FOWLER.......T. L. LEE.......L. A. FOWLER.
FOWLER, LEE & CO.,
WHARFBOAT PROPRIETORS,
Receiving & Forwarding Merchants
Paducah, Ky.,
Receive and Forward Freights to all Points.
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